M. L.

Gc
929.2
W839wo
2041132

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01402 2112

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019

https://archive.org/details/wolvertonfamilyh00wolv

WOLVERTON FAMILY HISTORY (OF THE WOLVERTONS OF WEST VIRGINIA) FROM THE YEAR OF 1660 TO 1960

Va.

57
79 7990 13

PART ONE

THE OLD WORLD, THE NEW WORLD, THE WOLVERTONS, AND WEST VIRGINIA

A History, dealing with the Old World, the New World, and Western Virginia; in retrospect, in part, to the history of the Wolverton family.

2041132

A GENEALOGY, ESSENTIALLY, OF THE WOLVERTON (WOOLVERTON) FAMILY: RECORDING SOME OF THE INVESTIGATION THAT HAS COME TO LIGHT IN FOLLOWING THE DESCENT FROM ANCIENT ANCESTRY TO PRESENT TIMES

This report is intended for the personal possession of the members of the Wolverton Family; descending from Charles Wolverton (Woolverton), born 1660, died 1746.

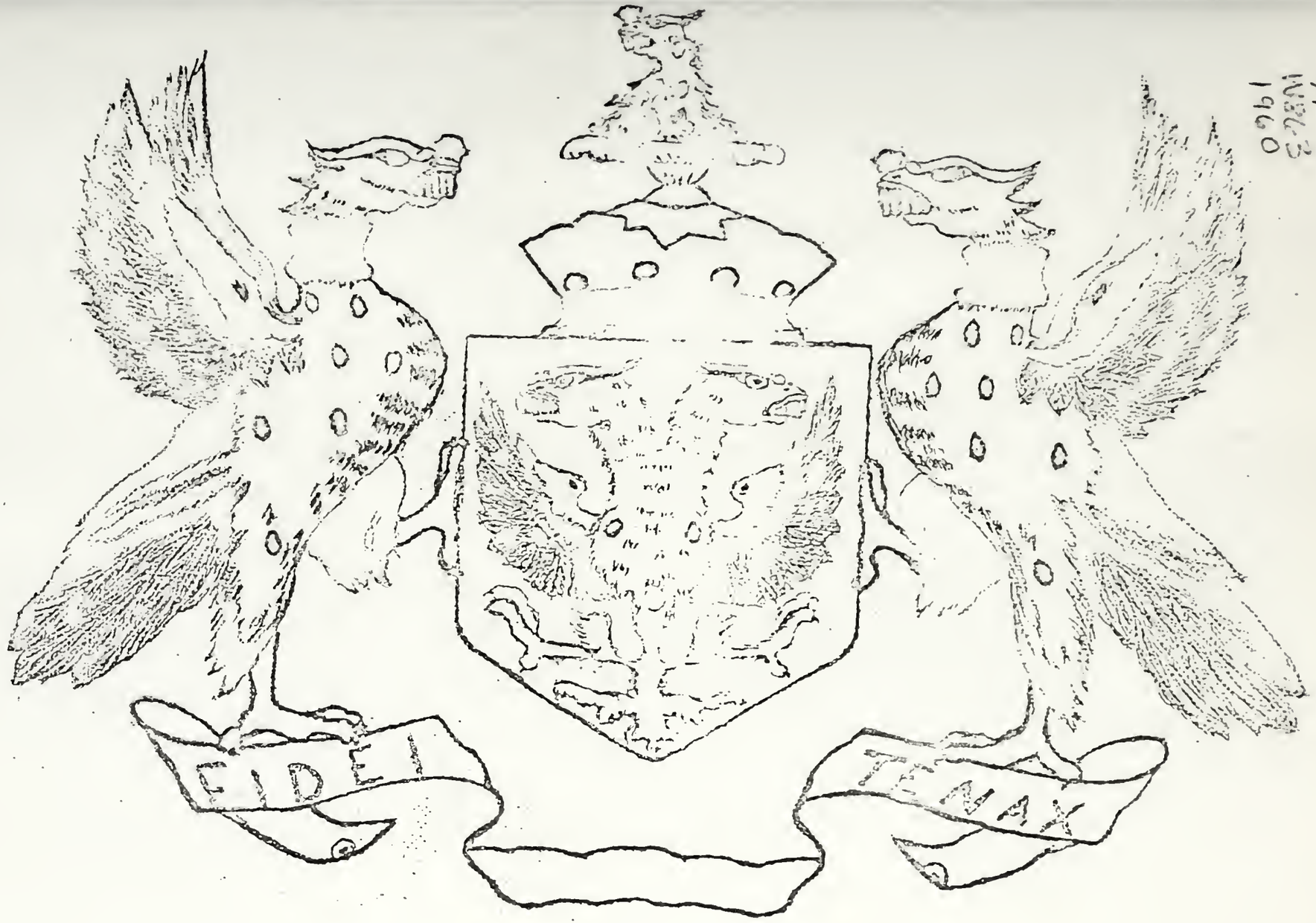
THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN
FOUNDED 1846

MARY STUART FOSTER FUND

79 7990 13

Complied by, Charles Evans Wolverton
412 Duff Avenue
Clarksburg, West Virginia

Rec'd May 1-1979



Wolverton

71
W863
1960

ABOUT THE WOLVERTON COAT OF ARMS

The following is taken from BURKE'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE AND KNIGHTAGE, published by the Shaw Pub. Co., London, ed. 1938, pg. no. 2618. (Excerpt) "The Baron Wolverton (Nigel Reginald Victor Glyn), of Wolverton in the county of Buckingham, educated at Eaton; born 23 June, 1904, son of his father as the 5th. Baron 1932. Lineage---- George Carr Glyn, 1st. Baron Wolverton (4th. son of Richard Carr Glyn, 1st. Bart. of Gaunts, Dorset, by Mary his wife, daughter of John Plumptre, M.P., of Fredville, Kent), was created a Peer of the United Kingdom as Baron wolverton, of Wolverton, Bucks., 14 Dec., 1869. He was born, 27 Apr., 1797; married 1 Mar., 1823, Marianne, daughter of Pascoe Grenfell of Taplow House, M.P., and by her (who died 30 Mar., 1892) had issue..."

"WOLVERTON COAT OF ARMS was created the 14th. day of Dec., 1869. The motto is FIDEL TUNEX (reliability of unfathomable fortitude). An eagle displayed with two heads sa., Guttee D'or, crest - an eagle's head erased sa., Guttee D'or, holding in the beak an escallop arg., supporters - two eagles wings elevated sa., Guttee D'or, each gorged with a collar, gemel gold, and holding in the beak an escallop arg."

IN THE BEGINNING

St. John 1, 1-6

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by Him; and without Him was not anything made that was made. In Him was life; and the life was the light of men. And the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not.

Genesis 5, 1

This is the book of the generations of Adam.

Genesis 5, 28-32

And Lamech lived one hundred eighty and two years, and begat a son: and he called his name Noah, saying, This same shall comfort us.... And Lamech lived after he begat Noah five hundred ninety and five years, and begat sons and daughters: and all the days of Lamech were seven hundred seventy and seven years: and he died. And Noah was five hundred years old: and Noah begat Shem, Ham and Japheth.

Genesis 9, 1

And God blessed Noah and his sons, and said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth.

Genesis 9, 19

...These are the three sons of Noah: and of them was the whole earth overspread.

Genesis 10, 1

Now these are the generations of the sons of Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth: and unto them were sons born after the flood.

Our's is the opportunity, our's is the fortune...in holding life in a country as great as only America can be. And in remembering... It is sad to realize that 2/3 of the people in the world go to bed hungry every night, and in visualizing this in an other form -- North America have about 43% of the world's income, but comprise only 9% of the world population and occupy only 16% of the land area. By contrast, Asians living on about the same amount of land comprised 55% of the world's population but have a mere 12% of the world's income. Annual income amounted to $50.00 per individual in Asia as contrasted to $1100.00 in North America. Even the poorest Americans are better off than the average in many parts of the world, where large numbers of people are chronically hungry, poor and illiterate.

It took over 5000 years of human history, up to 1820 to reach a world population of 1.1 billion. Within the following century, population doubled. Now, it stands at about 2.8 billion and could reach 3 billion early in 1960's. Thus, in less than 50 years there has been an increase in population equivalent to that which occured during the first 50 centuries.

At the present time, one American is born every 11 seconds. In the world as a whole, three babies are born every second. At this rate, in 1957 and 1958 alone, the earth's population increased by 90 million.

Now, are we fortunate to be...? Yes, we are most fortunate to be of the 1960's and of the Americas. As the accomplishments and defeats of our ancestors greatly measured the progress and success of each issuing generation;

so too, will the attainments and failures of our time greatly determine the available substance - be it solid or frail - upon which the following generation, our children will build their world, the world of our descendants. And so, each generation of the future will be shackled to each generation of the past, until the end of time.

A message from the compiler...

The material enclosed between these covers has been assembled, here with presented to you; for your enjoyment. The gatherer does not imply originality for all of the entraped substance, here in encased; but rather has the writer tried to record (for future generations) reports and correlated happenings as gathered and told by others.

A great majority of the dates and events, unfolded in this chronicle, concern a vast number of the descendants of other heads of other early founding families; but it is my contention that some of these facts do in a broad sense, and in some particular way concern the present descendants of Charles Woolverton (1660). And some of these events are merely inserted here; because of the worth of human interest, and others, because of the light with which they recreate the times.

Various liberties have been taken in the preparing of this report, and all readers are here by cautioned not to attempt a reproduction of any of the here in contained information for any commercial purpose.

Greatness of the Wolverton family...

In summerizing the extent of greatness of the Wolverton family, in comparison to other first families of our nation; we need not lack pride of our ancestry. Our ancestors were here in Colonial America, along with other heads of original founding families; building a homeland (to become second to none) possessed of power, and blessed with an abundance of plenty (such as the world has never seen). A homeland that you and I, have taken as an "always been", not realizing the hardships, not measuring the toil, not understanding the tribulations, and not sharing the sorrows that our forebears had to undergo that we might benefit in our present position.

It is a time for wonderment, and a time for pondering, and a time for thanksgiving - a time for being sincerely thankful that our ancestors took that fateful step into the unknown.

May the courage known to our fathers, flow on in our veins; and may it instill us as a family, on to greater progress.

Although greatness is not to fall on the heads of all men; it must be remembered that it is a mark of distinction to follow well, and to do the bidding of a great and purposeful nation. All this the Wolvertons have done, done down through the issuing generations and are doing yet today. The Wolvertons have stood high for justice, equality between men, and freedom for all. Wolvertons have displayed well, their belief in the family as an institution. Their firm belief in the necessity of a sound religion is well shown. Of the worth of knowledge is well documented in their educational records. The Wolvertons as a family may not be able to boast of great material wealth; but we have displayed ourselves well down through the ranks of the middle classes. Our name is one that has demanded re-

spect down through the passing generations. In all truth we are truly rich in many gifts from our forefathers. They have given us greater gifts than gold. It is our duty to encourage leadership, industry, and the striving for purposefulness among our people. Doing as well in the future with what we have, as they in the past have done with what they have had, can not be asking more. Let the creative blood of our inventive past guide us down the pathways to future greatness. Claude M. Bristol in his book, "The Magic Of Believing", comments, "The world is filled with people who have worked hard but have little to show for it. Sometimes more than hard work is necessary; it is creative thinking and a firm belief in your ability to execute your ideas. The successful people in history have succeeded through their thinking. Their hands were merely helpers to their brains".

Yours with respect,
Charles Evans Wolverton
May 17th., 1960

412 Duff Avenue
Clarksburg, West Virginia
June 22nd., 1960

Mrs. McKinley Jones
Dawn Mo.

Copy to: Frances Woolverton Winsler
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Mrs. Jones:

My thanks to you, for the lead on Daniel, born 1739. I wrote to the New Jersey Dept. of Defense, and by return mail, they gave me all that was available of the information that was in their files on Daniel Wolverton, born 1739. The spelling of the name was Wol...not Wool...this may have been due to the spelling of my name - Wolverton.

Here is the information from the War Records of the Revolutionary War Period from the State of New Jersey.
"DANIEL WOLVERTON SERVED AS CAPTAIN FROM THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR PERIOD, HUNTERDON COUNTY MILITIA, 1775. RESIDENT OF KINGWOOD TOWNSHIP, HUNTERDON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY."
This letter was addressed to the above address and dated June 16th., 1960. Signed Samuel F. Brink, Lt. Col., NJANG, Adjutant General.

Any help you can give on my line, please do so. I have a great deal of back ground data. Up to this time things have gone well - my people are rather slow to send in their histories - I am hoping that a great many of them will be ready on the day of the reunion - or at least, that is what I am hoping, that they will turn them in by that time.

MY LINE...
Charles, 1660, England, g. g. g. g. g. g. grandfather.
Daniel, 1704, N.J., g. g. g. g. g. grandfather.
Daniel, 1739, N.J., g. g. g. g. grandfather.
Joel William, N.J., g. g. g. grandfather., born 1760
Joab J., 1800, Va. (now W.Va.), g. g. grandfather.

Benjamin Middleton, 1828, Va. (now W.Va.), great grandfather.
Jasper Newton, 1857, Va. (now W.Va.), grandfather
Howard Mason, 1880. West Virginia, father.
Charles Evans, 1917, West Virginia.
My two daughters are: Diana Linne, 1950, West Virginia.
Linda Ann, 1955, West Virginia.

You might be interested to know that Mr. Ed. N.S.J.B. Wolverton, Washington, D.C., (before he died) had listed (by 1941) 12,000 Wolvertons - Woolvertons and he estimated that there were at least 100,000 persons in the U.S. and Canada, who could point back to Charles of 1660 as a relation. Mr. Ed. N.S.J.B. Woolverton was planning to publish his history sometime in 1942, but the War came along and later death, as far as I know it was never published.

Yours very truly,

Charles Evans Wolverton

412 Duff Avenue
Clarksburg, West Virginia
June 24th., 1960

To the National and International
Association of Woolvertons
Washington, D.C.

Or to whom it may concern:

Dear Sirs:

May this letter have reached someone or somebody that may be of help to me in writing my family history -- The History Of The Wolvertons Of West Virginia.

I know that Mr. Ed. N.S.J.B. Woolverton spent many years and a great deal of money on the recording of the history of the Woolverton - Wolverton Families.

Also he was to publish a book - estimated cost $25.00. This book was to go to press in 1942 - was it ever published?

My line...

Charles, 1660, England, g. g. g. g. g. g. grandfather.
Daniel, 1704, N.J., g. g. g. g. g. grandfather.
Daniel, 1739, N.J., g. g. g. g. grandfather.
Joel William, 1760, N.J., g. g. g. grandfather.
Joab J., 1800, Va. (now W.Va.), g. g. grandfather.
Benjamin Middleton, 1828, Va. (now W.Va.), great-grandfather.
Jasper Newton, 1857, Va. (now W.Va.), grandfather.
Howard Mason, 1880, West Virginia, father.
Charles Evans Wolverton, 1917 (Mar. 4th.), Clarksburg, West Virginia.
Married Genevieve Lake of Wolf's Summit, West Virginia, in 1945. Of

this union there were two daughters born: Diana Linne, May 18th., 1950; and Linda Ann, July 23rd., 1955.

Back in 1940 (or 1941), I talked to Mr. Ed. N.S.J.B. Woolverton, while attending a Woolverton Family Reunion in Washington, D.C. At that time the idea of writing a West Virginia History Of The Wolvertons did not occur to me. And for that reason, I did not record any of the data available at that time. However, now, I feel the need for such data.

Are there any of the old issues of the Magazines remaining that were published in respect to the Old National And International Reunion? From all I can gather this work is not now being carried on. If I stand to be corrected, please send me the address of those to whom, I may write.

Yours very truly,

Charles Evans Wolverton

P.S.
We are having a Reunion here in West Virginia, July 31st., 1960. The place that it is being held is Grafton State Park, Park Site No. 3., Grafton Dam, Grafton, West Virginia. 9 A.M. Lunch at 12 Noon - All friends are welcome.

FORWARD

In order that we may better understand why we have a family name and what it means to us, the following has been presented at this time, in format of a preface.

Primitive personal names doubtless originated soon after the invention of spoken language, although the date of their first use is lost in the darkness of ages preceding recorded history. For thousands of years thereafter, first or given names were the only designations the men and women bore; and in the dawn of historic times, when the world was less crowded than it is today and every man knew his neighbor, one title or address was sufficient. Only gradually, with the passing centuries and the increasing complexity of civilized society, did a need arise for a more specific designation. When the roots of our system of family names may be traced back to early civilized times, actually the hereditary surname as we know it today dates from a time scarely earlier than nine hundred years ago.

A surname is a name added to a baptismal or Christian name for the purpose of making it more specific and of indicating family relationship or descent. Classified according to origin, most surnames fall into four general categories: (1) those formed from the given name of the sire; (2) those arising from bodily or personal characteristics; (3) those derived from locality or place of residence; and (4) those derived from occupation. It is easier to understand the story of the development of our institution of surnames if these classifications are borne in mine.

As early as biblical times certain distinguishing appellations were occasionally employed in addition to the given name, as, for instance, Joshua the son of Nun, Simon the son of Jonas, Judas of Galilee, and Simon the Zealot. In Ancient Greece daughters were named after their fathers, as Chryseis, the daughter of Chryses; and sons' names were usually an enlargement of the father's, as Hieronymus, son of Hiero. The Romans, with the rise of their civilization, met the need for hereditary designations by inventing a complex system whereby every patrician traced his descent by taking several names. None of them, however, exactly corresponded to surnames as we know them, for the clan name, although hereditary, was given also to slaves and other dependents. This system proved to be but a temporary innovation; the overthrow of the Western Empire by barbarian invaders brought about its end and a reversion to the primitive custom of a single name.

The Ancient Scandinavians and for the most part the Germans had only individual names, and there were no family names, strictly speaking, among the Celts. But as family and tribal groups grew in size, individual names became inadequate and the need for supplementary appellations began to be felt. Among the first employed were such terms as "the Strong", "the Hardy", "the Stern", "the Dredful-in-battle"; and the nations of northern Europe soon adopted the practice of adding the father's name to the Son's, as Oscar son of Carnuth and Dermid son of Duthne.

True surnames, in the sense of hereditary designations, date in England from about the year 1000 A.D. Largely they were introduced from Normandy, although there are records of Saxon surnames prior to the Norman Conquest. Perhaps the oldest known surname in England is that of Hwita Hatte, a keeper of bees, whose daughter was Tabe Hatte. During the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-1066) there were Saxon tenants in Suffolk bearing such names as Suert Magne, Stigand Soror, Siuward Rufus, and Leuric Hobbesune (Hobson); and in the Domesday record of 1085-1086, which exhibits some curious combinations of Saxon forenames with Norman family names, show surnames in still more general use.

By the end of the twelfth century hereditary names had become common in England. But even in 1465 they were not universal. During the reign of Edward V a law was passed to compel certain Irish outlaws to adopt surnames: "They shall take unto them a surname, either of some town, or some colour, as Black or Brown, or some art or science, as Smyth or Carpenter, or some office, as Cooke or Butler." And as late as the beginning of the nineteenth century as similar decree compelled Jews in Germany and Austria to add a German surname to the single names which they had previously used.

As stated above, family names may be divided into four general classes according to their origin. One of the largest of these classes is that comprising surnames derived from the given name of the father. Such names were formed by the means of an added prefix or suffix denoting either "son of" or a diminutive. English names terminating in son, ing, and kin are of this type as also are the innumerable names prefixed with the Gaelic Mac, the Norman Fitz, the Welsh ap, and the Irish O'. Thus John's son became Johnson; William's son became Williamsons or Willsons; Richard's sons, Richardsons or Richardses (the final "s" of Richards being a contraction of son); Neill's sons, Mac-

Neills; Herbert's sons, FitzHerberts; Thomas's sons, ap Thomases (ap has been dropped from many names of which it was formerly a part); and Reilly's sons, O'Reillys.

Another class of surnames, those arising from some bodily or personal characteristic of their first bearer, apparently grew out of what was in the first instance a nickname. Thus Peter the strong became Petter Strong, Roger of small statue became Roger Little or Roger Small, and black haired William or blond haired Alfred became William Black or Alfred White. From among the many names of this type, only a few need be mentioned: Long, Short, Hardy, Wise, Good, Gladman, Lover, and Youngman.

A third class of family names, perhaps the largest of all, is that comprising local surnames -- meaning names derived from and originally designating the place of residence of the bearer. Such names were popular in France at an early date and were introduced into England by the Normans, many of whom were known by the titles of their estated. The surnames adopted by the nobility were mainly of this type, being used with the particles de, de la, or del (meaning "of" or "of the"). The Saxon equivalent was the word atte ("at the"), employed in such names as John atte Brook, Edmund atte Lane, Godwin atte Brigg, and William atte Bourne. A vestige of this usage survives in the names Atwell, Atwood, Atwater; in other cases the Norman de was substituted; and in still others, such as Wood, Briggs, and Land, the particle was dropped. The surnames of some of the Pilgrims illustrate place designations: for instance, Winthrop means "from the friendly village"; Endicott, "an end cottage"; Bradford, "at the broad ford"; and Standish, "a stony park". The suffixes "ford", "ham", "ley", and "ton", denoting locality, are of frequent occurrence in such names as Ashford, Bingham, Burley, and Norton.

While England enjoyed a period of comparative peace under Edward the Confessor, a fourth class of surnames arose -- names derived from occupation. The earliest of these seem to have been official names, such as Bishop, Mayor, Fawcett (judge), Alderman, Reeve, Sheriff, Chamberlain, Chaplain, Deacon, Latimer (interpreter), Marshall, Sumner (summoner), and Parker (park - keeper). Trade and craft names, although of the same general type, were of somewhat later origin. Currier was a dresser of skins, Webster a weaver, Wainwright a wagon-builder, and Baxter a baker. Such names as Smith, Taylor, Barber, Shepherd, Carter, Mason, and Miller are self-explanatory.

Many surnames of today which seem to defy classification or explanation are corruptions of ancient forms which have become disguised almost beyond recognition. Longfellow, for instance, was originally Longueville, Longshanks was Longchamps, Troublefield was Tuberville, Wrinch was Renshaw, Diggles was Douglas, and Snocks was Sevenoaks. Such corruptions of family names, resulting from ignorance of spelling, variations in pronunciation, or merely from the preference of the bearer, tend to baffle both the genealogist and the etymologist. Shakespeare's name is found in some twenty-seven different forms, and the majority of English and Anglo-Saxon-American surnames have, in their history, appeared in four to a dozen or more variant spellings.

In America a greater variety of family names exists than anywhere else in the world. Surnames of every race and nation are represented.

While the greater number are of English, Scotch, Irish, or Welsh, origin, brought to this country by scions of families which had borne these names for generations prior to emigration, many others, from central and southern Europe and from the Slavic countries, where the use of surnames is generally a more recently established practice, present considerable difficulty to the student of etymology and family history.

Those Americans who possess old and honored names -- who trace the history of their surnames back to sturdy immigrant ancestors, or even beyond, across the seas, and into the dim mists of antiquity -- may be rightfully proud of their heritage. While the name, in its origin, may seem ingenious, humble, surprising, or matter-of-fact, its significance today lies not in a literal interpretation of its original meaning but in the many things that have happened to it since it first came into use.

In the beginning it was only a word, a convenient label to distinguish one John from his neighbor John who lived across the field. But soon it was established as part of the bearer's individuality; and as it passed to his children, his children's children, and their children, it became a symbol not of one man but of a family and all that that family stood for. Handed down from generation to generation it grew inseparably associated with the achievement, the tradition, and the prestige of the family. Like the coat of arms -- that vivid symbolization of the name which warrior ancestors bore in battle -- the name itself, borne through every event of a mans life and through the lives of scores of his progenitors, became an institution, a family rallying cry, and the most treasured possession of those who bear it.

Charles Evans Wolverton
412 Duff Avenue
Clarksburg, West Virginia
October 13th., 1960
(From a compilation by the Media Research Bureau, Washington, D.C.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY...

Anderson, Genealogy and Surnames, 1965
Bardsley, English Surnames, 1875
Bardsley, Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames, 1901
Baring - Gould, Family Names, 1910
Encyclopedia Americana, 1932
Finlayson, Surnames and Sirenames, 1863
Grussi, Chats on Christian Names, 1925
Harrison, Surnames of the United Kingdom, 1912-18
Lower, Dictionary of Family Names, 1860
McKenna, Surnames and Their Origin, 1913
Moore, Surnames and Place-Names, 1890
Weekley, Surnames, 1927
Woulfe, Irish Names and Surnames, 1923

Unfortunately the population of England in 1685, can not be ascertained with perfect accuracy. All men were left to conjecture for themselves and their guesses were often ludicrously absurd. The ravages of the and fire and the plague had been recent and some estimated the population of London to be one and one half million souls, while they estimated the population of all of England to be nearly five and one half million souls. The increase of the population has been great in every part of the Kingdom, but greater in the north and southern shires. In truth a large part of the country beyond Trent was, down to the Eighteenth Century, in a state of barbarism.

There was still a large class, whose calling was plunder dwellings and to drive away whole herds of cattle. It was found necessary, soon after the Restoration, to enact laws of great severity for the prevention of these outrages. The parishes were required to keepbloodhounds for the purpose of hunting the freebooters. Yet, even with such auxiliaries, it was often found impossible to trace the robbers to their retreats among the hills and morasses. Oxen were penned at night beneath the overhanging battlements of the residents. No traveler ventured into the country without making his will. Juries, animated by the hatred and by a sense of common danger, convicted housebreaders and cattle stealers with the promptitude of a court martial; and the convicted were hurried by the scores to the gallows.

HIGHWAYS AND HIGHWAYMEN OF THE THE PERIOD

In England as every where else of the time, it was by the Highways that both travellers and goods passed from land station to land station. The ruts were deep and sometimes it was impossible to distinguish the road at dusk, and at night out of the question. All travellers were in great fear of having to pass the night on the road. Often the mud lay deep on both the right hand and the left hand, and it was only in good weather that the whole breadth of the road was available for wheeled vehicles. Obstructions and quarrels were frequent, and the path was sometimes blocked by two carriers, neither of whom would be first to break the way. Sometimes cattle from neighboring farm would be used to pull the stuck fast coaches out of the slough.

During the time of Charles the Second, heavy articles were conveyed from place to place by stage wagons. In the straw of these vehicles nestled a crowd of passengers, who could not afford to travel by coach or on horseback. The rich commonly traveled in their own carriages, with at least four horses. The Chester coach, the York coach, and the Exeter coach reached London in four days during the fine season, but at Christmas time not till the sixth day. The ordinary fare was about twopence halfpenny a mile in summer, and somewhat more in winter.

Whatever might be the way in which a journey was performed, the travellers, unless they were numerous and well armed, ran considerable risk of being stopped and plundered. The mounted highwayman, a marauder known to our generation only from books, was to be found on every main road. The public authorities seem to have been often at a loss as to how to deal with the plunderers. About this period a proclamation appeared, warning innkeepers that the eye of the government was upon them... Their criminal connivance, it was affirmed, enabled banditti to infest the roads with impunity.

The squires of the Seventeenth Century, do no bear a close resemblance to their descendants. Many Lords of the Manors received an education differing little from that of their menial servants. The heir of an estate often passed his boyhood and youth at the seat of his family with no better tutors than grooms and gamekeepers; and scarce attained learning enough to sign his name. His language and pronounciation were such as we would not expect to hear from the most ignorant. His oaths and coarse jests were uttered in the broadest accent of his province. The litter of the farmyard gathered under the windows of his bedchamber; and his cabbages and gooseberry bushes grew close to his hall door. His table was loaded with plenty, and guests were cordially welcomed to it. But the habit of drinking to excess was the habit to which he belonged; and as his habit did not allow him to intoxicate large assemblies, due to his poor fortune, with claret or canary, strong beer was the beverage of the day. The quanity of beer consumed in those days was indeed enormous. It was only at great houses or on great occasions, that foreign drink was placed on the board. The ladies of the house, whose business it had been to cook the repast, retired as soon as the food had been devoured, and left the gentlemen to their ale and tobacco. The coarse jollity of the afternoon was often prolonged till the revelers were laid under the table.

He hated Frenchmen and Italians, Scotchmen and Irishmen, Papists and Presbyterians, Independents and Baptists, Quakers and Jews. Toward London and Londoners he felt an aversion. His wife and daughter were in tastes and acquirements below a housekeeper or maid of our present day. They stitched and spun, brewed gooseberry wine, cured marigolds, and made the crust for the venison pastry.

EARLY HISTORY OF VIRGINIA (WEST VIRGINIA)

West Virginia - "The Little Mountain State," the Daughter of the Old Dominion, born amid the throes of civil war.

A Norse navigator, in the year 986, A.D., while sailling in the Greenland sea, was overtaken by a storm and driven westward to the coast of Labrador. Several times the shore was sighted but no landing was attempted. Returning home, Herjulfson, the commander, and his companions told strange stories of the new land seen in the west.

In the year 1001 the actual discovery of the continent was made by Leif Erickson, who sailed west from Greenland and landed on the coast of America in 41 degree 15' north latitude.

Now in the year 1606 James I granted to a company of wealthy London merchants a patent for all that part of North America lying between the 35th. and 40th. degrees of north latitude. The London Company had as it's objective, the creation of a colony, founded on the Atlantic coast of Virginia. An expedition was at once fitted out, and 107 colonist bade adieu to the shores of the Old World to find a home in the wilds of the New. They saw first the coast of the England and then the blue hills of Ireland fade away in the distance. The thoughts of the home-land gave way to those of that faraway strange land to which they were going. On the 26th. day of April, 1607, they reached the entrance of the Chesapeake bay, and to the points on either side they gave the names of Charles and Henery, in honor of the sons of King James. Captain Christopher Newport, an experienced navigator, steered the vessels up a beautiful river, which they called the James, in honor of their beloved

sovereign. The voyage was [illegible], when they landed, on the north bank, on the 13th. day of May 1607, laid the foundation of Jamestown, (the first permanent English settlement in America). An eminent historian has said "That the foundation laid in Jamestown is the important event recorded in profane history." Here was planted the germ from which was to spring the grandest republic the world has seen.

In the year 1613, Captain Samuel Argall, while cruising in Chesapeake bay, made a voyage up the Potomac, where he heard of the presence of Pocahontas, whom he succeeded in enticing on board his boat, and then carried her to Jamestown. There the authorties detained her with the expectation that her father, Powhatan, would pay ransom for her. Instead the old chiftain became highly enraged and prepared for war; but before hostilities began, John Rolfe, a highly respected young planter, enamored with her beauty and fascinated by her manners, wooed and won her affections and the promise of her land.

(Taken from, HISTORY of WEST VIRGINIA, In Two Parts, By Virgil A. Lewis Philadelphia, Hubbard Brothers, 1889.)

EARLY AMERICANS

The arorigines of America, although divided into many different tribes, inhabiting various climates, and without a community of language, are yet assimilated to each other in stature and complection, more strikingly than are the inhabitants of the different countries of Europe. The manners and customs of one nation, are very much the manners and customs of all. (It is said that the nerves of an Indian do not shrink as much, nor show the same tendency to spasm, under the knife of the surgeon, as the nerves of white men in a similar situation.)

When traveling in companies, their manner of marching is so peculiar as to have given rise to the expression, Indian File, and while proceeding in this way, each carefully places his foot in the vistige of the foremost of the party, so as to leave the impression of the foot steps of but one.

There can be no doubt that the indians are the most lazy, indolent race of human beings. No attempt which has ever been made to convert them to slaves, has availed much.

When taking vengeance of an enemy, there is no cruelty which can be exercised, no species of torture, which their ingenuity can devise, too serve to be inflected. To those who have excited a spirt of resentment in the bosom of an indian, the tomahawk and scalping knife are instruments of mercy. Death by the fluggot - by splinters of the most combustible wood, stuck in the flesh and fired - maiming and disembowling, tortures on which the soul sickens but to reflect, are to frequently practiced.

An Indian neither shrinks from the knife, nor winces at the stake; on the contrary he seems to exult in his agony, and will mock his tormentors for the leniency and mildness of their torture.

At the time that Virginia became known to the whites, it was occupied by many different tribes of Indians, attached to different nations. That portion of the state lying north west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and extending to the lakes was possessed by the Massawomees. These were a powerful confederacy.

As settlements were extended from the sea shore, the Massawomees gradually retired; and when the white population reached the Blue Ridg of Mountains, the valley between it and the Alleghany, was entirely uninhabited. This delightful region of country was then only used as a hunting ground.

(Taken from, Chronicles of Border Warfare or A History of the Settlemen By The Whites of Northern West Virginia and the Indian Wars and Massacres, By Alexander S. White, Pub. Clarksburg, 1831.)

EXPLORATIONS AND EARLY INDIAN TRAILS

Explorations by Trades

Adventurers who traded with Indians were the real discoverers of routes by which the Alleghenies could be crossed. At a time when there were only two settler's cabins in West Virginia, west of the mountains, traders by scores were passing between the eastern cities and the Ohio River. As early as 1747 no fewer than 300 traders reached the Ohio; and the next year one cavaran of seventy horses, loaded with furs, made the journey from the Scioto River to Philadelphia.

The Nemacolin Trail

In the year 1750 the Ohio Company, an association of speculators and merchants, trading with the Indians, employed Col. Thomas Cresap to discover and mark out the best route for a path from the site of Cumberland to the site of Pittsburg. Col. Cresap knew many Indians, and he employed one named Nemacolin to mark the best route to the Ohio. The Indian performed his duty well, and the path was to become known as the Nemacolin Trail. Four years later Geo. Washington widened the path while leading an army on the ill-fated expedition which ended at Fort Necessity. The Nemacolin Trail was to become an important trail in the afterwards western movements.

The McCullough Trail

There were a number of paths crossing the Alleghanies within what is now West Virginia. Over them the pioneers made their way from the settlements in the east. Nearly all of the paths, if not all of them, were trails which had been used by the Indians long before. And it is not improbable that the Indians did not make the paths, but that they were beaten in by the trailing of buffaloes in their periodical in the search of food. The first path south of Nemacolin's was McCullough's, so called from a trader of that name who traveled by that route between the Shenandoah Valley and the Ohio. This trail left the South Branch near Mount Storm, reached the head of the Little Youghioghony River in Maryland, and continued through Preston Country where it was called the "Easter Trail". Thence it continued to the Ohio. Gen. Washington followed that trail from the South Branch to the Youghioghony in his journey to the West in 1784.

The Horseshoe Trail

About twenty miles southwest of the McCullough Trail, another path crossed the mountains. It was known as the Horseshoe Trail because it crossed Cheat River at a place known as the "Horseshoe". This path branched from the McCullough Trail near where the town of Gorman, in Grant County, now stands. Not far from the Fairfax Stone it crossed the dividing ridge which separates the Potomac waters from the tributaries of the Monongahela; and then descending the Horseshoe Run, it crossed the Cheat River, two miles below Philippi, and continued on to the Ohio.

Thrity miles south from the Fairfax Stone was the Seneca Trail, sometimes called the Shawnee Trail, because Indians of that tribe followed the path in 1758 after they burned Fort Seybert, in Pendleton County. The path was the best defined in West Virginia. It led from the mouth of the Seneca Creek, thence, through an almost impentrable wilderness of pine and laurel, to Tygart's Valley, where the town of Elkins now stands. It followed Tygart's Valley River nearly to it's source, crossed to the head of the Little Kanawha, and thus reached the Ohio.

Pocahontas Trail

Thrity miles south of the Seneca Trail another path crossed the Alleghanies to the headwaters of the Greebrier River, in the present county of Pocahontas. It was occasionally called the "Dunmore Trail". One branch of it crossed into Randolph County, and another led southwesterly and reached the Danawha. This trail was a highway for the traders as early as 1748, and it was followed by many of the first settlers of Greenbrier County. The first wagon to cross the Alleghanies into the Kanawha Valley, was taken over that trail by Jacob Warwick. The wagon was soon afterwards burned by Indians, and Warwick's buildings were also destroyed.

THE EARLY PIONEER'S CABIN

The house which the settler built of logs. It was usually small, one room and probably a rude attic. The logs were sometimes hewn, more frequently not. The doors and floors were of timbers flattened with an ax. Nails were not often used; and if used at all, were hammered into shape in a makeshift blacksmith shop. The space between the logs were closed with blocks of wood, or with stone and with a plaster made of mud. Every article of furniture was homemade. The chimneys was spacious, often able and capable of receiving logs up to ten feet in length. Stoves were unknown. Cooking was done by the open hanging the kettle. The doors were thick enough to be bullet proof, as well as arrow proof. Defense againstIndians was, for many years, the first consideration. Windows were few and small, seldom containing glass. A greased paper pasted over an aperture a few inches wide and a few feet long, served to let in light. Often there was no window of any kind in the cabin. Such a house was not warm in winter. Many chinks let in the cold. Lamps of the rudest kind only were in use. They consisted of a pan of greese with a cotton string, laid in for a wick. Candles were a luxury. Blazing pine splinters took the place of lamps in many cabins.

SETTLEMENTS

Settlement of the Shenandoah Valley

The English settlements reached the base of the Blue Ridge in a little more than 100 years after the founding of Jamestown. Between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany Mountains lies the Shenandoah Valley, often called the valley of Virginia. The settlers from that valley wer an important factor in the shaping the early history of what is now West Virginia. The majority of the colonists on the Shenandoah had not moved westward from the settlements along the coast of Virginia. In fact people of that valley were not pure English, but a mixture of Scotch, German, Irish, Dutch, Huguenot, and English. They came largely from Pennsylvania, between the years 1730 and 1750, and many of them were members of the Presbyterian Church.

Harrison County was formed out of Monongalia County, by an Act of the General Assembly passed on the eighth day of May, 1784. Nineteen counties have since, in whole or in part, been carved out of Harrison. Twelve Justices met at the house of George Jackson, on the Buckhannon River, on the twentieth day of July, 1784, and selected Clarksburg as the county seat - a fortunate day for Clarksburg.

After the settlement at Jamestown, 1607, many others were made in the Colony of Virginia. However, none of these made farther west than the foothills of the Alleghany Mountains for about one hundred and fifty years. Then some daring, hardy, adventuresome men began to climb and cross the mountains to trap and make explorations.

In 1771 and 1772 a number of pioneers came to the waters of the West Fork River, selected their lands, and made their settlements by building their cabins and clearing a patch of land. Some came early enough in spring to clear a patch and plant it in corn. Then they returned to bring their families to their new homes in the wilderness.

For a long time there were no roads over which heavy things could be hauled. The Northwestern Turnpike - now Route 50 - did not reach Clarksburg until 1836. Prior to that time our roads were but little more that what a Court records had designated as "bridle paths". In Haymond's HISTORY OF HARRISON COUNTY, it is said, to make a trip to Baltimore and return, required thrity days. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad first reached Fairmont in June 1852, and Clarksburg in July, 1856. Prior to that time livestock had to be driven on foot overland to Cumberland and shipped to Baltimore.

PEOPLES OF THE EARLY COLONIES

Some of Virginia's early settlers were not desirable. At one time one-fifth of the population of Virginia was made up of men who had been banished from England for transgressing the laws. Jamestown was made a penal colony, settled by English convicts. Those unfortunate people were turned loose upon the people of the community. Nevertheless the results were not as bad as many feared it would be. Perhaps one-half of the imported convicts would not today be classed as hardened criminals. At that time, under the laws and in the courts of England, offenses which would not be regarded only as petty thefts or as breaches of the peace, were punished by a few days in jail, or a small fine, was then considered worthy of the dungeon for years, or banishment for life, or the gallows. When they found themselves in a new country, surrounded by changed conditions, and removed from the vice and temptations which had environed them at home, many of them became peaceable and industrious citizens. With the first settlers there came many who styled themselves as gentlemen. They had never done any work and never expected to do any. They counted upon making money by speculation. And if that failed, they intended to live in idleness upon the labors of others... They soon learned better. The gentlemen soon found it necessary to betake themselves to labor like the others, and they became valuable members of the colony.

The first settlers of Northern West Virginia located their homesteads and built their cabins on any land that suited them without procuring a legal title from the King or the local colonial government. They had a custom known as the Tomahawk Rights, which consisted of deadening trees near a spring and cutting names or initials on trees to indicate that a location of the particular tract had been amde. As immigration increased, land disputes arose and it became necessary to enact laws to secure rightful possession. In 1799 the law required the settler to live one year on the land and raise a crop of corn to entitle him to 400 acres of land.

WILLIAM PENN AND HIS COLONY IN NORTH AMERICA

William Penn, friend of the Quakers, had been liberally educated and was designed for the profession of arms. For preaching he had disgusted his friends and had been tried at the Old Bailey. However, the Quakers had a powerful and zealous advocate in him. Toward the close of the late reign he had obtained, in satisfaction of an old debt due him from the Crown, the grant of an immense region in North America. In this track, then peopled only by Indian hunters, he had invited his persecuted friends to settle. His Colony in North America was still in its infancy when James mounted the Throne.

Between James and William Penn there had long been a familiar acquaintance. The Quaker now become a Courtier, and almost a favorite. It was noised about that he had more real power to help and hurt than many Nobles who filled high offices. He paid dear for this seeming prosperity... His own sect looked coldly upon him... He was loudly accused of being a Papist, a Jesuit. Penn was a man of eminent virtues, a strong sense of duty, and a fervent desire to promote the happiness of mankind. He will always be mentioned with honour as a founder of a Colony, who dealt fairly with the savages; and as a lawgiver who made Religious Liberty a cornerstone of policy. The integrity of William Penn stood firm against persecution.

He strongly represented the sufferings of his Brethern to the new King, who granted indulgence to Penn's group; without similar favor to other classes, under persecution. A list was framed of prisoners against whom proceedings had been instituted for not taking the oaths, or for not going to church, and of whose loyalty certificates had been produced to the government. These persons were discharged, and orders were given that no similar proceedings should be instituted until the Royal Pleasure should signify. In this way about fifteen hundred Quakers, regained their freedom; and were at liberty to move as they desired. It is not wrong to suppose that a great number of these free people found their way to Penn's Colony.

WOOLVERTON

Charles Woolverton, son of Roger and Mary Woolverton was born in New Jersey in 1741 and died Sept. 18th., 1810, in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania; he is buried in the Shamokin Cemetery. A stone marks his grave - from which the date of death was taken. It is said he was in his seventieth year.

In 1792 Charles Woolverton and most of his family moved from New Jersey to Northumberland County, Pa. A deed dated April 4th., 1792, between Archibald Stewart of Newton, Sussex County, N.J. and Charles Woolverton of Bethlehem Township, Hunterdon Co., N.J., in which 300 acres, etc. is conveyed to Charles Woolverton - situated about six miles out of Fort Augusta, in the County of Northumberland... (Northumberland County, Pa., Deed Book E., page 456)

This proves that Charles Woolverton of New Jersey and Northumberland County, Pa., is one and the same. His will is dated July 6th., 1806 - is on file in Sunbuty, Northumberland County, Pa. - in which he names his wife Mary and ten children. See records of D.A.R. 115068.

L. Gertrude Fryburg

Genealogist

Edward Wolverton (now deceased) of Washington D.C., was genealogist and historian of the Woolverton and Wolverton families. Some of his collected works are drawn from in this report. The writer was fortunate in being in position to talk with him in 1940. However, at that time the importance of families records had not dawned upon the writer, where by an opportunity was lost. The occasion for this meeting was during the attending of an annual Woolverton Reunion in Washington, D. C., in the year of 1940.

Charles Evans Wolverton

Charles Woolverton

(From the Library of the John Pound Chapter, Daughters of the American Colonist, written April, 1952 by, Frances Woolverton Winsler, Lawrence, Kansas).

Charles Woolverton, born in England in the year of 1660; was a Gentleman who came from England in 1682 to America to make his home. The Woolverton ancestors were followers of William the Conqueror of Normandy in 1066, and because of their loyalty were given tracts of land in England. The name traced from Blackgang in the southern part of the Isle of Wight, the proof of which was found in records owned by a Mr. Mellor of Blackgang, England, seems to have various ways of being spelled. Since very early times there are places in England, bearing the name of Wolverton. There is a town in middle England, a railway station near Sandringham Palace. There are Wolverton Park and Gardens at Ipswich which are among the largest and most beautiful estates in Suffolk. There are six Parishes bearing the name of Wolverton; one each in Somerset, Bucks., St. Georges, Hunts, Norfolk, and Warwick. There are also a Wolverton Rectory, and a Castle called Wolverton House. One of the family, Robert Wolverton, made his will in 1492 and lived in Staffordshire, England, where he occupied Stafford Hall.

From an old book of Heraldry in the library at the University of Trononto, we find a coat of arms was granted to the Wolverton family and later King Henry III granted a shield and both bear the same motto: "Que Sera Sera Fidea Tenex", meaning "Defender Of The Faith And Strong In Purpose And Loyalty."

During the reign of Charles II, of England; there was little liberty for Protestants and many men of strong convictions looked toward America where, sixty years before, the Pilgrims had gone and founded Colonies. These men were Puritans, Quakers, Churchmen, and Independents. William Penn and George Fox were two of the leaders who secured large tracts of land from the Crown in what is now known as Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Charles Woolverton of Woolverhampton, was one of the men who disposed of his property in England and came with his friends, William Penn and George Fox, in the ship, Welcome, to invest in American Land. They landed at Newcastle, Delaware. They sailed from Dorsetshir in the year 1682. Charles bore the title of Gentleman, meaning he was a man of some little means.

Through a letter from the Secretary of the Friends Library in Philadelphia, we find that Charles Woolverton was identified with the Quakers, and was a member of the Society of Friends. His name appeared in the minutes of the Burlington Monthly Meeting 24 times. The first mention was in the year of 1704. The Records of the Chesterfield Monthly

Meetings show, that the date of the ninth month, fourth day, 1731, Charles Woolverton produced a certificate from the Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends; and in the tenth month, second day, 1731, he was appointed overseer of the Friends settled in Bethlehem (French Town). It was in this place that he purchased 1665 acres of land a few years before March 2nd., 1714; and this land was later sold to the Government-Fort Dix was built on land Charles Woolverton owned long ago. It is one of our better forts today. (Many boys of World War Two can speak well of Fort Dix.)

Because Charles Woolverton was a leader in his community as well as a man of influence, he became appointed as one of the five suprome judges when Henterdon County was formed in 1721, serving until 1729. He was often called upon to witness important documents as well as his neighbors' wills; two of these wills were of Richard Caine (Keine) and John Mills.

In the Colonial Records of New Jersey were found, in a book of deeds, page 361 of Part I, that the same Charles Woolverton had purchased 165 acres of land on the Delaware River.

Charles Woolverton of New Jersey and Mary Chadwick, a southern lady of Virginia, were married in 1697, and to this union were born nine children. The family seems to have been a happy one. The sons and grandsons were friends of George Washington, who often stayed all night at the home when he went from Virginia to New York.

That Charles Woolverton was a Christian man is evedenced by some of the entries of which may be seen in an old family Bible in the home of one Charles Tomlinson in Flemington, New Jersey, whose wife was a Woolverton, such as: "Charles Woolverton, his book, bought of Hugh Huddy of Burlington, N.J., 1704, and it cost 30 schillings." "And this I give to my eldest son, that he may learn the just man's steps. When I am dead and gone - For in my life, much love I had, To read this Holy Book. And therefore leave it to my son, that he may in it look, For 'tis the path the Just Man trod. This Holy Book leads to, and he that truly fears the Lord, The mysteries o' it shall be known. God gave the grace, my son, this book to look upon."

Charles Woolverton and some members of his family are buried in the Rosemont Cemetery, located not far from the old family home in New Jersey.

April, 1952, by,

Frances Woolverton Winsler

CHAPTER II

THE WOOLVERTONS

(Collected by Linus Woolverton, Grimsby, Ont.)

Charles Woolverton, gentlemen, who sailed from Dorsetshire, England for America about the year 1682, was progenitor of the Woolverton family in America.

The family seems to have been and old one in England, appearing under various forms of spelling; as for example, a town called Wolverton in Middle England, and a station called Wolverton, near Sandringham. Woolverton Park and Gardens at Ipscich is one of the largest and most beautiful estates in Suffolk. Perhaps the eldest traces of the name in England appear near Blackgang in the southern part of the Isle of Wight.

One family descended from Robert Wolferston of Woolverton, who made his will in 1592, lived in Staffordshire, England, and occupied Stafford Hall.

In an old book of Heraldry in the Library of the University of Toronto in 1868, I found a coat of arms of the Woolverton family, which contained on the face of three wolfs' heads d'argent withbread d'er, and which I roughly copied. It had a motto: "Que Sera Sera."

Another shield belonging to a family of Wolvertons in Wolverton County, Buckinghamshire, dated back to the time of Henry III, bore arms described as Ax; an eagle displayed or all over a band gu (i.e. a red band fix, two lines drawn across, representing a shoulder belt.) There are six Parishes of the name Wolverton in England vis., One each in Somerset, Bucks, St. Georges (Bucks Co.) Hants, Norfolk and Warwick.

In the books of the Prerogative Court of Chancery, London, England, many very similar names appear between 1650 and 1720; Fraser Woolverton, Stafford, Oct., 1712; Humphrey Woolferston, Middlesex, 1713 (Leeds 73); Elenor Wolverton, Stafford, 1714 (Aston 129);Fraser Woolferston, Stafford, 1715. At Basingstoke, there is the Wolverton Rectory, and the following is a letter from rector Rev. A. H. Cave, addressed Dr. Theron Woolverton, Grimsby, Ontario.

"My Dear Sir:

I am very sorry I was not at home when you called here, but my daughters have told me of the purport of your visit, and since my return home a short time since, I have been unable to find your name in the books of this Parish.

There is an other Wolverton Parish in Bucks.

The name of my Parish has been variously spelt, sometimes Woolverton. In Domesday Book it is Wolfreton (Wolfre-ton), the town of Wolfre, who from his name was probably a Saxon invader who possessed himself of the land."

Concerning Charles Woolverton, our ancestor, tradition has it that he came to America in the year of 1682, along with the great William Penn, and that he came from Wolverhampton, England, the "ham" meaning town-the "ton" a mount of earth work for defense, hence meaning The Fortified Town of Wolfre. (This would conflict with the statement that he sailed from Dorsetshire.)

Very early records of the family are to be bound in some books on the early history of the Isle of Wight, which in Sept., 1909, were in possession of Mr. Mellor, an old resident of Black Gang. Near this place in the Parish of St. Lawrence is Old Woolverton, a building so old and so far in ruins that it puzzles the antiquarian. The name Woolverton

House is on the gate posts; while at Shorewell, near Chale P.O., is a very ancient stone house called the Woolverton Manor House. Here lived in the 14th Century, Sir Ralph de Woolverton, who owned four hundred acres of the land about the house. At Woolverton Undercloff are to be seen the remains of the Chapel built by Sir Ralph de Woolverton, in 1370 A. D. -Sir Ralph de Woolverton also paid tithes for his domains to the priory of Barisbrooke. In the list of armed men made in the Reign of King Edward III, the name of Sir Ralph de Woolverton appears to have contributed two bowmen for the defense of the Island.

It would appear from his name that Sir Ralph was Saxon origin or perhaps one of the followers of William the Conqueror who came across from Normandy in 1066 and apportioned out grants of land to his faithful followers, among whom may have been Sir Ralph de Woolverton of the town of Wolfre (or Sir Ralph de Wolfreton).

During the Reign of Charles II of England, there was little religious liberty for Protestants. Many men of strong convictions looked toward America, whither some sixty years previous the Pilgrim Fathers had gone and founded a colony. These men were of various parties such as; Puritans, Independents, Quakers and Churchmen. Among them such men as William Penn and George Fox who secured from the Crown large estates in what is now known as Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

It is no wonder that the example of so many brave men and true, setting out for America, led Charles Woolverton to dispose of his property in England and come along with his friends Penn and Fox to invest in American lands. It is then about the year of 1682 that find Charles sailing from Dorsetshire to America. Charles is called Gentleman in the records of the time, which in those days signified a man of wealth,

or a man of means, a man able to live without work.

It shows that Charles was then identified with the Quakers, as we find in the consultation with the Secretary of the Friends Library in Philadelphia in March 12, 1912. He reported as follows:
"Charles Woolverton was a member of the Society of Friends, as his name is mentioned in the Burlington Monthly Meeting about 24 times, the first time mentioned being made about the year 1704.

The records of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting of Friends show the 9th. month, 4th day, 1731, Charles Woolverton produced certificates from Burlington Monthly Meeting of Friends, and that in the 10th month, 2nd day, 1731 he was appointed overseer of the Friends settled in Bethleham (Frenchtown) which is not far from the tract of land which was purchased by the same Charles was located. (Col. M. D. Woolverton, Vancouver, Barrack, Washington Terr., 1897.

There are some reasons for believing that Charles Woolverton emigrated from England, with his two brothers John and Gabriel, and after living a short time on Long Island, about 1682 to the Pennsylvania bank of the Delaware River from which he soon after moved to Burlington County on the opposite bank. Besides being a man of considerable means, he appears to have been one of the leading men of the community. On the erection of Hunterden County, he was in 1721 elected one its first five Justices of the Peace and was thereafter frequently called on to witness his neighbors' wills.

The following Woolverton Memoranda was furnished by H. E. Deats of Flemington, N.J., in the year of 1912.
"Charles was witness to the Will of Richard Caine (Keine) of Arnwell, Nov. 7th, 1727. Charles was witness to the Will of John Mills; Chesterfield, Burlington County April 17th, 1709.
Charles bought 166½ acres Mar. 2nd, 1714 of William Biddle, near the present village of Rosemont, Deleware, Hunterdon County. He said to have come from Wolverhampton, England; but stopped at Long Island for a time.
A number of his descendants still live in this county, but not all of them have the name of Woolverton. There are probably fifty families who have intermarried with them.
Marriage License, N. J. list, furnished by H. E. Deats of Flemington, N. J.
WOOLVERTON

Charles of Arnwell, Mary Drake of Hopewell, Married Aug. 8, 1763.
John of Arnwell, Elizabeth Wilson, Arnwell, Nov. 8th, 17...
Eliza, Hunterden Co., Joseph Lambert, Hunterden Co., Mar. 22, 177..
Mary, Kingwood, Geo. Smith, Kingwood, July 27, 1770.
Mary, Kingwood, Daniel Bray, Hunterden Co., May 2, 1772.
Rosannah, Henry Matthis, Hunterden Co., May 22, 1782.

2041132

Note:
Arnwell and Kingwood were names of rather undefined districts, which later became townships in Huntereen County.
Note on Daniel Bray:
Married May 14, 1772 according to Daniel Bray's Bible. This is the same General Bray who gathered the boats for General Washington to use in crossing the Delaware on Dec. 25th., 1776. He left numerous descendants which I an now engaged in tracing, most of them residing in their County.

Woolverton Wills, New Jersey, Sec. of State's Office

Charles	Interstate	Vol.	11	Page	447	Date	(Approximate)	1763
Charles	Will	"	12	"	250	"	"	1765
Daniel	Int.	"	28	"	247	"	"	1786
Dennis	Will	"	16	"	421	"	"	1777
Joel	"	"	36	"	151	"	"	1806
John	"	"	16	"	171	"	"	1773
Morris	"	"	15	"	86	"	"	1770
Thomas	Int.	"	9	"	392	"	"	1759

Hunterden County...
Anna Int. 1808 --- Joel Will 1804

In the Colonial records of New Jersey, West Jersey Liber F, page 361, of Pt. I quotes a purchase which Charles Woolverton made of William Biddle, Aug. 20th., 1693, one hundred acres of land in Burlington County, N. J. and between this date and his death in 1746, there about sixteen transfers of real estate by him. In Book A A A P. 19, Charles is grantee of fifty acres of real estate near Mount Carmel, Burlington Co., N. J, from John Dixon and wife, Elizabeth (Chadwick) (her second husband) to their son-in-law, Charles having married Mary Chadwick, daughter of John Chadwick, who purchased land in Burlington, 1689.

On March 2nd, 1714, Charles purchased 1665 acres of land in the township of Arnwell (Book of Deeds, B B B P. 429), beautifully situated along the east bank of the Delaware River, a portion of which is still in Woolverton hands. as for example, the farm of Rev. W. H. Woolverton near Stockton, N. J. This old estate extended from Rosemont nearly to Prallsville.
In May, 1719, Charles sold 284 acres of this land to George Fox and In Aug, 26th, 1745 there was land conveyed to Dennis Woolverton, which he willed to his son Jonathan.

The graves of George Fox, Dennis Woolverton and probably the first Charles, with many others of these early inhabitants are in the Rosemont Cemetery.

That Charles Woolverton was a Christian man is evidenced by some entries of his which may be seen in an old family Bible.

THE OLD WOOLVERTON BIBLE

In the year the writer (Linus Woolverton) saw this Bible it was 1863, at the house of Charles Tomlinson, Flemington, N. J., whose wife was a Woolverton. It is a "Breeches Bible" and was printed in Geneva, Switzerland, in the year of 1560, by Rowland Hall. It contained several interesting entries in the handwriting of Charles; as for example: "Charles Woolverton, his book, bought of Hugh Huddy of Burlington, N. J., 1704, and it cost thirty shillings and this I give to my oldest son that he may learn the just man's steps, when I am dead and gone; for in my life much love I had to read this Holy Book."

From this old Bible we copy the following records:

CHARLES WOOLVERTON

Charles	Roger	Mary	Daniel	Isaac	Dennis	Dinah	Joe	Thomas
Born	Born	Born	Born	Born	Born	Born	Born	Born
1698	1700	1702	1704	1706	1709	1711	1715	

FROM THESE, IT WOULD APPEAR THAT ALL THE BRANCHES OF THE WOOLVERTON FAMILY IN AMERICA HAVE SPRUNG, BUT SOME HAVE NEGLECTED TO KEEP THEIR RECORDS.

The woolvertons of Stockton and Trenton, N. J.
In the year 1912, the writer, Linus Woolverton, visited some of the old landmarks along the Delaware being portions of the old Woolverton Estate. In Trenton, he met Jonathan Peter Dunham, a wealthy merchant whose grandmother was Hannah Woolverton Potter, also John S. Woolverton a successful young dentist who traced his ancestory back to Charles Woolverton. At Lambertville he met Miss Emma T. B. Runk who had written a book on the history of the Barcrofts in which is also included much concerning the Woolvertons, from both of which families she is a descendant. At Stockton, two miles from Rosemont he called at the home of Rev. W. H. Woolverton, also a lineal descendant of Charles I through his eldest son, Charles II, but unfortunately, he was absent from home. He tramped for miles over the old Woolverton Farms, and searched the graves in Rosemont Cemetery where in 1868 he had (many years before) found the grave of Dennis Woolverton and his wife, the 5th son of Charles, through whom he traces his own pedigree

In the time of Charles' passage to the Americas-it was in the days of sailing ships, and a voyage to the New World was a trip of three months duration. Perhaps, (if we could have been there) Charles could be seen hesitantly leaning toward the rail, with a full view of the English countryside in the distance. As the ship "Welcome" began a slow roll, in tune with the outgoing tide, he could hear the faint slapping of friendly waters against the sides. Sails snaped and went taunt as they slowly caught the breeze; and as more sail was unfurled and caught the full force of the wind, ropes began their incessant moaning and the timbers began to set up their creaking that would last the entire voyage. The British Isled were now slipping into the distance. What were the thoughts of Charles at this time?

CHARLES OF 1660

I'm sailing today from this mainland.
I'm sailing today from this shore.
The Old World I'm leaving behind me,
In the hope that all will go well.

The old ways I'm leaving behind me.
The New World will be my delight.
For I'm making my home in a new land,
In the hope that all will be right.

The old haunts I'm leaving behind me,
For strangeness I never knew.
A pattern, a form, and a purpose,
And fond remembrances of you.

I'm sailing out on the tide of the morning.
With sadness I bid thee adieu.
With pining and love in my heart, dear,
I'm waving good by to you.

Charles Evans Wolverton
April 1st 1960

A Letter in which the Wolverton family of West Virginia is mentioned.

Duncan Ind., June 4th, 1897

Mr. Charles Woolverton
Grimsby, Ontario, Canada

My Dear Sir:

I am just in receipt of a letter this morning from S. P. Woolverton of Sunbury., enclosing a carbon copy of the letter that he had written to you. Your name has been mentioned to me several times, and I was in receipt of a letter the early part of the week from Mrs. Elizabeth W. Hoover nee Woolverton of Bushnell, Ill., stating that she had received a letter from you about twenty years ago in relation to the family ancestry. I have always had a desire to know something about my ancestors, and in regard only a short time since began work of investigation along this line and have managed to accululate some very valuable le data, but most of it has been of the same nature as you have through S. P. Woolverton of Sunbury. I have several letters of Charles E. Woolverton of the Supreme Court of Oregon, giving me some history of his immediate family, and am now looking for another from him giving full detail account of his ancestory. He says that his grandfather was named John who married Mary Hoagland in N. J. and soom afterwards moved to Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, were there was a family of children born and raised, that his father was also named John, who was born in 1822, and who in the Forties, moved from there to Iowa and 1853 to Oregon and is still living, his address being Albany, Ore. In May I received a letter from Jacob Woolverton, President of the St. Joseph County Savings stat-

ing that he would send me a memorandum of his ancestry which he had received about twenty years ago from a M. E. Woolverton, of Clavoland, Ohio. However, he stated that his father was named Charles, who died in 1852 when he was seven years old and that his grandfather was named John or Jonathan who either came from N. J. or Pa. and settled and lived in Hamilton Co., Ohio, just outside of Cincinnatti.

CHARLES BLAIR WOLVERTON OF WOLF'S SUMMIT, WEST VIRGINIA GIVES ME HIS GENEALOGY AS FOLLOWS:

William his grandfather, by intermarriage had the following children: Joab, born Apr. 20th, 1800 Joel, Uriah, James and Naomi. Joab was a Baptist minister and married Catherine Bartlett in 1825. By this union the following children were born; Benjamin Middleton, born Jan. 16th, 1828, James S., born 1830, Martin B., born 1834, Elisha L., born 1836, and Cintha A., born 1826. Benj. M. is living near Wolf's Summit, West Virginia; his children are as follows: C. B. Wolf's Summit, West Virginia; Charles F. Van oys Mills, West Virginia; George B., Wilsonburg, West Virginia; Jasper N., West Union, West Virginia; Clinton B., Wolf's Summit, West Virginia; Sarah C. intermarried McConkey; Elizabeth E. intermarried Cole; Joab died in infancy; and Martin also died in infancy. James S. resides at Big Bend, West Virginia. He has a son practicing law at Houston, Texas, who tells me that he had a biography of Lord Frederick Wolverton of the House of Lords (London England) and his father Gen. Charles Wolverton whom his son succeeded upon the death of the latter. Martin B. is dead, but his family resides in Munday, West Virginia, where Elisha L. also lives.

In addition to this statement, (Charles Blair Wolverton) also says, that three Woolverton brothers came over together from England and first settled on Long Island, but afterwards in 1714 moved to N. J. and that one of their names was Charles, and that the coat of arms of the family was a wolf's head.

I have been able to run down to the present generation the documents of Roger and John of whom I presume you already know. As for my ancestry, I can go no further back than to my great-great-grandfather whose name was Andrew, who when grown married Mary Ann Stone of N. J. and soon afterwards moved to Kentucky where the following children were born, namely: John, Thomas, William, James, Betsy, Nancy, and Polly. They were principally raised in Maury County, Tenn., where Andrew and his wife died. James the youngest of the seven children, was born on May 12th., 1779, and married Agatha Williams in Maury County, Tenn., on Sept. 23rd, 1817. Unto them twelve children were born. Houston my grandfather being about fifth in order. He was a Baptist preacher and has three sons now living: (James Thomas) William Skelly, and Abbey Judson; James Thomas is a U. S. Claim Atty. and Commander of G. A. R. Post No. 7 residoing in Adamsville, Tenn. He has three sons: Jas. T. Horace N., and I am 30 years old and Horace 25. Both of us are engaged in the practice of law here. William Skelley is a merchant, doing business in Ardmore I. T. (Okla.), and has a large family of boys. Abbey Judson has been an able physician, but has retired and is now engaged in the banking business in Ardmore I. T. (Okla.), he is the President of the City National Bank of that place. He has likewise a large family of boys. This is about all the information that I have on the present genallgy of the Wolverton family. I am now in corres-

pondence with several on the present Wolvertons of whom I have known nothing before. Probably they may represent some distinct branches of which we have no knowledge. I hope that you may give me the results of your investigations as full and complete as possible. If so desires it will be a pleasure to me to give to you from time to time any information that I may be so fortunate to obtain. It is my object to never relinquish my efforts in this behalf until I find that it is a futle task to continue my researches.
Hoping to be facored with an early reply, giving information desired, I am

Yours truly,

Sgd. Jas H. Woolverton

ACQUISITION OF LAND OWNED BY THE WOOLVERTON FAMILIES FOR FORT DIX NEW JERSEY

*Extracts from an article written and published in The Newark, N. J. Evening News, Nov. 22, 1941, by John W. Kempson:

*"When Lt. Col. David R. Woolverton (a brother of Edward N. S. J. B. Woolverton), U. S. Army's acquisition officer, assembled additions of land for the enlarging of Fort Dix in 1940, he discovered many interesting facts since part of the land had been owned by Woolverton ancestors two hundred and twenty-five years ago."
In Oct., 1940, the Sec. of War, Henry L. Stinson, signed a declaration, under authority of Congress, that this particular land was suitable and necessary for military purpose and was therefore acquired by the declaration and making a deposit in the United States Court a sum of money ascertained by the Sec. of War as just compensation for the land, the title passed to the United States of America. Under our Constitution the people who owned the land had to be paid for it and this made it necessary to embark upon a large undertaking of examining the title of each ownership in the vast expanse of land embracing within the more than twentyfive sq. miles that were added to the military reservation . Thus title searching in the land acquisition for Fort Dix required more than 8,500 hours to uncover deeds that had been drawn in the long-ago Colonial Times.

Many of the titles in the area were based, not on recorded documents, but upon possession of the land by members of a family for several generations. Family histories had to be traced in some instances. Many of the titles had to be traced back to the original grants in order to establish an authentic chain ownerships.
It was discovered that near the easterly boundry of Fort Dix Reservation runs the Quintespartite Line which formed the province of East Jersey and the province of West Jersey and that it was distinguished by large stone markers.

Titles of all land in New Jersey are derived from the English Crown. According to the then-English law all vacant lands were owned by the Crown, as representing the nation. The Indian Title in America was to some extent recognized, but the Government always asserted the right to extinguish the Indian Title and to give valid title by its own grant. King Charles II granted what is now New Jersey to his brother,

the Duke of York in 1663; the Duke in 1664, granted it to his friends, Lord Berkeley and Sir George Caterct. The Duke of York little realizing the value of the land but settlers who came soon after knew at once the true value of the land.

Charles Woolverton, born 1660 in England, came to America in 1682, owned 308 acres of farm land from 1698 to 1716 to the west of Wrightstown in what is now in the Military Reservation. In 1707 had his land surveyed by a Mr. Kempe and this original survey still is in a useful state of preservation. It was examined and indicates that the area comprised woodland, a large pond, a gravel pit and farm land and at one time had been owned by William Penn. It was 100 years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence that William Penn and Nicholas Lucas and Edward Byllings transferred the land to a Mr. Phare who sold it to Charles Woolverton in 1707 but the original sheepskin indentures, which are in evidence of these transactions, including a sheepskin deed signed by Charles Woolverton in 1707, are in an excellent state of preservation and have been examined as the means of determining the title of this land. The record of the title of the land of Fort Dix is a record of the history, law and legend of New Jersey. In 1716 Charles Woolverton sold land he had purchased from a Mr. Biddle, a member of the Society of Friends who also can to America with William Penn. This land had been purchased from the Indians to sell to the Quakers. He later sold it ct Edith Coates whose heirs and assigns held it until it was acquired for the United States Government in Oct., 1940 by Col. David R. Woolverton acting as Field Agent of the Quartermaster General of the United States Army. Col. Woolverton and all member of the Woolverton families mentioned here are direct descendants of Charles Woolverton, born 1660, in England. One survey of this land was made Dec. 29, 1790.

The last deed of Woolverton owned land to the United States Government for Fort Dix Reservation was recorded Nov. 22, 1941.

NOTES TO REMEMBER

The Woolverton name is of very ancient lineage, appearing frequently in old Englsih records, particularly in Doomsday Book as far back as the 13th Century. Charles Woolverton and his two brothers came to America with William Penn and they arrived Nov. 1, 1682. There were two hundred persons in the party. Charles' brothers died at that time of small pox, during an epidemic among those who came with them.

It is interesting to note that the Woolverton families in the United States are related to 13 Presidents and several Vice Presidents as well as to the Washington-Custis and Lincoln-Hawks families. There have been Woolvertons in every War since this country was settled. A Woolverton drilled the deepest oil well in the world; a Woolverton discovered in California the largest tree in the world. A William H. Woolverton of Alexandria and New York organized the Bell Telephone Co. Bruce Woolverton was born in a covered wagon in Idaho when his family was migrating to the West Coast. Benjamin S. Woolverton was a manufacturer in Danville Penn., Nathaniel Saxton Woolverton was a mill right and farmer in Michifan after moving from Pennsylvania. Clara Woolverton Hawn was a neighbor of the McKinleys in Ohio and spanked William McKinley when he was a boy (later the President of the United States) for run-

ning on her yard too much.

The first big re-union of the Woolverton family was held at Island Park, Northumberland County Penn. and Col. D. R. Woolverton was the speaker. History records that Baron Woolverton was one of the barons who forced King John to sign and seal the Magna Carta (of the liberties of English people), at Runnymede, June 19, 1215.

From a book of Heraldry in the library at the University of Toronto, we find a Coat of Arms was granted to the Woolvertons in the year 1220 (the same year that Salisbury Cathedral was started) and later Henry III granted a shield-both bearing the same motto: "Suc Sera Sera Fidea Tenax", meaning defender of the faith and strong in purpose and loyalty.

In 1707 at Wrightstown, N. J., the following abstract was made: "On the 6th day of Nov. in the yer of our Lord, 1707, were protracted these several quantities of land for Mr. Charles Woolverton, being formerly surveyed by Mr. John Meradin and Mr. Dan Leeds as their tracts show, and containing by the general plots the full quantity of 308 acres, allowing for highways on the land protracted. signed, L. M. Kempe, Surveyer

Charles Woolverton, born 1741 was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, 1780 from New Jersey. His will is on record in Will Book No. 2, page 134, Sunbury, Penn., War Record Adjutant General's Office, New Jersey, File Wool-wi-wagon Masters Dept., Book 1, page No. 77.

Charles Woolverton (Charles Thomas Woolverton), born Dec., 1843, died 1864, served in the Civil War with the 6th Michigan Infantry. He was prisoner of War and died July 17th., 1864 of starvation and dysentery in Andersonville, Ga. Prison. Record Book in the Office of the Federal Cemetery at Andersonville Prison Park, Andersonville, Georgia.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA FROM VIRGINIA, IN BRADDOCK'S ARMY

In Braddock's army there were two regiments of volunteer militia from Virginia. One of these was commanded by Col. Russel of Fairfax; the other by Col. Fry, and was from Shenandoah and the James rivers.

Note from Charles Evans Wolverton:

From the WOOLVERTON HISTORY, 1660-1929, INCLUSIVE, compiled and prepared by Frances Woolverton Winsler, Lawrence, Kansas, the writer has included in his HISTORY OF THE WOLVERTONS OF WEST VIRGINIA much of her work as authentic, and the writer has added in an effort to clearify our position. Her spelling of the family name has not been challanged. Who can say whether Woolverton is correct and Wolverton is wrong, or whether Wolverton is correct and Woolverton is wrong. However, it seems a shame we have had this (which ever is right)-(which ever is wrong) misunderstanding in the spelling of our family name. Other first families are plagued by the same plight. The writer can not but secretly believe that some of those Woolvertons mentioned in Mrs. Winsler's report are nothing more than Wolvertons. Woolverton or Wolverton, it is a great and honorable family and the writer is glad to be a member. Sorrow is experienced in my handling to you this book in its incomplete form and in its special arrangement (which may

prove difficult for those of you who are searching out information of the Wolverton family). However, it is the writer's wish that you my readers shall not be too critical of me on your behalf. May this work serve our family as a family history until something better comes along. It has been my intent that you should feel pride in the possession of the work (now in your hands), and that you should feel pride in being a member of the family recorded in that work. In the coming years some one (a member of our family) may take up this work (the writing of the Wolverton History) and if that should ever be the state of affairs, may this work serve as a stepping stone unto the open door leading to the complete Wolverton Family History. Until that day when you and I are recorded in the proper sequence of our order and surrouded by the proper circumstance of our time, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Charles Evans Wolverton

PART TWO

HERE ARE THE WOLVERTONS OF WEST VIRGINIA

In this part of the History a warmer sun is shining, and a brighter light is reflecting upon more recent times - times of our father's.

Using as reference: The History of the American People*

By, Woodrow Wilson

In five volumes

Published by, Harper and Brothers, 1901 - 1902

AND SUPERIMPOSING THE WOLVERTON THREAD THROUGH THE STORY OF THE GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLES * DOWN THROUGH THE LAST 353 YEARS (1607 - 1960)

Also, reference credit must be given for the help received in the forgoing reconstruction of the England of pre-1682:

The History of England from the Accession of James II

By, Thomas Babington Macaulay

Vol. No. I

N. Y., American Book Exchange

Tribune Building, 1880

Compiled by, Charles Evans Wolverton

412 Duff Avenue

Clarksburg, West Virginia

It was the end of the month of April, 1607. Seventyfive years were yet to pass before any Woolverton - Wolverton was to set foot in America, as far as can be determined with any degree of accuracy. The new settlers of that era came in two small ships and a pinnance, the GOODSPEED, the SARAH CONSTANT, and the DISCOVERY, all of which belonged to the Muscovy Company. This little band of adventurers had gone aboard their craft at Blackwell on the Thames and put to sea next to the last day of December, 1606.

Settlers were hurried over much faster than they could be provided for. During the three years 1619-1621 three thousand five hundred came pouring in, men, women, and children, fleet after fleet of the Company's ships appeared in the river and put inexperienced people ashore. Yet at the end of three years there were but twelve hundred settlers, all told, in the Colony. Hundreds succumbed to the dangerous fevers and sudden distempers drawn out of the damp forests. Many saw how things stood and went back to England... The settlement was to grow.

And grow it did. Soon the early settlers of Virginia were to be replaced by first and second generation Americans who were to see their burdens and their grievances against the government, the governor, and the king grow heavier and heavier. Sir William Berkeley was no longer a respected governor. The king recommended mere place hunters and adventurers to Sir William for appointment in Virginia. Sir William put them in office in Virginia, along with his own friends, kinsmen, and favorites until the whole civil service of the Colony, seemed a body of covetous policemen who ment to thrive whether justice was done and the laws kept or not. Nor was that the worst of it. It was next to impossible for the small planter to pay his taxes... satisfying the kings collectors and maintaining the expensive government of the Colonies. The Navigation Acts forbade the Colonist to send their tobacco anywhere but to England in English ships, and all goods brought into the Colonies must be from England. English skippers could demand what freight they pleased of the Colonist - English merchants could pay what they pleased for American Tobacco.

There was no coin in Virginia, or next to none; tobacco itself, her principal crop, served as money.

The stage was being set for rebellion which would take 100 years in the coming.

KING GRANTS NEW JERSEY LANDS

In 1681 the King's new land grants made New Jersey, not a single province as before, but two distinct provinces, East Jersey and West Jersey. Lord Berkely, Sir George Carteret's associates in the original grant, had sold his interest in the province early in 1673, before the Dutch came, and when the Dutch were gone again Sir George Carteret's grant was renewed, not for the whole of N. J., but only for East Jersey. West Jersey passed into the hands of those who had bought out Lord Berkeley's interest in the original gift. East Jersey passed, after Sir George Carteret's death,

to a numerous company of proprietors, by purchase (1681), - men of all religions, professions, and characters. Some were high prerogative men, likely to be of the King's party; some were dissenters, some papists, some quakers.

West Jersey seemed to some a place of no government at all. It had to numerous proprietors, whose shares were constantly changing hands, to the confusion both of question of ownership and question of government. The several hamlets planted within the little province were established by people abundantly able to take care of themselves.

Both provinces prospered. Many settlers preferred the Jerseys to New York. There was less taxation, and less interference to merchants' dealings. A wilderness lay between the towns near New York and on the Monmouth grant and the towns on the Delaware.

THE COMING OF WILLIAM PENN, THE QUAKERS, THE WOOLVERTONS - WOLVERTONS

The democratic government of West Jersey, the humane clemency of its laws, the full freedom of religious belief allowed to all comers, and all the features of liberty and tolerance which drew settlers to the Delaware were due in no small degree to the presence of influential Quakers among its proprietors. Among the rest was William Penn, a man at whose hands America was to receive a new dignity, and a touch of romance. He was but 31 years of age when he bought a share in the province of West Jersey in 1675. He had been born in 1644 - two years before Sir William Berkeley came out to be governor of Virginia. That was also the year in which Mr. George Fox, the founder of the sect of Quakers, first began a lad of twenty, to preach the new way of life. He preached no new creed, but simplicity and purity of life, the direct gift of a guiding light from Heaven, without intermediation of a priest or church dogma. He spoke such words as made men's hearts burn within them, and quickly kindled a fire which no man could put out or check. William Penn had become his follower at twentyfour. Some thirty eight years later we are to find our Charles (of England, born 1660) following this sect. Is it any wonder that such a power as Fox possessed could win over a man of some twenty two years.

Old Sir William Penn (admiral of the Royal Navy) was dead in 1670. He had left his son, William Penn (the younger), among other items of an ample fortune, a claim of sixteen thousand pounds ($43,720.00 in todays money) against the Crown. The young Quaker ask for a grant of land in America in satisfaction of the claim, and the King consented, glad to please an old friend's son. Penn asked for and obtained land "lying north of Maryland, on the east bounded with the Delaware River; and the King pleased his own fancy by calling the grant "Pennsylvania", in honor of the old Admiral whose claim against the Crown he was paying off. The grant was dated March 4, 1681. William Penn's (the younger) wish was to honor God and the principles of the dispised sect in whose service he had embarked his faith and fortune. There were, when he set up his gentle rule, scarcely five hundred white men, all told, settled within the territory Charles had given him. In 1682, Mr. Penn added to his first grant from the King the lands lying about New Castle and below, by a purchase from the Duke of York.

The very month of that new purchase (grant), August 1682, he took himself for his province; and on board ship with him were a goodly number of Quakers, to begin the real planting of the new region. Here is where we are placing him in the company of Charles Woolverton - Wolverton (born England, 1660), and the ship was the WELCOME, a name that should ring gladness to all of our ears - for through it we are of America. Within a year of time elapsing after the coming of Mr. Penn, he could boast, " I have led the greatest colony into America that ever any man did on private credit."

By 1685 there were more than seven thousand settlers there - English predominate among them. However there were men among them of all creeds and kinds - men who sought freedom and had been given an ungrudging welcome. A company of Welsh Quakers arrived before the proprietor himself (Aug., 1682), and settled on a tract apart, which it had been agreed beforehand they should have.

The Quakers everywhere seemed to win the confidence of the Redmen as Roger Williams had won it, whose doctrines and principles of life were so like their own.

KING WILLIAM'S WAR FROM THE SPANISH SUCCESSION

The peace had stood seven years, from 1748, and France and England were once more grappling, in 1755, this time for a final settlement. It was on the borders of Virginia that the first act of the drama was to be cast. The French were determined both to shorten and to close their lines of occupation and defence from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi and the Gulf. They knew they could only do this by taking possession of the Valley of the Ohio. A few German families had made their way far to the westward of Pennsylvania, and hundreds of the indomitable Scots-Irish had been crowding in there for now quite twenty years, passing on, many of them, to the beautiful Valley of the Shenandoah, into the Valleys of the Alleghany, the Monongahela, and the Ohio. These men on the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia observed what was going on and understood. They knew the waters that ran to the Ohio quite as well as the Frenchmen did. They had found it a highway to the spreading Mississippi, where French boats floated down from the country of the Illinois, carrying cargoes of meat, grain, tobacco, tallow, hides, lead, and oil to the settlements on the Gulf. In 1748, the year of the last peace, leading gentlemen of Virginia had organized an OHIO LAND COMPANY, among whom we find Mr. Agustus Washington, who had lost his health at Cartagena. He had named his estate by the Potomac, Mount Vernon. In 1750 the English Government had granted the Company six hundred thousand acres of land on the coveted river. The English claim to the Ohio country was unhesitating and comprehensive.

George Washington, a lad of twenty one, half-brother to Augustine Washington of Mount Vernon, was chosen to carry a message to the French; requiring them to, "peaceably depart", and if not "they would be driven off with force of arms".

By Feb. 20th,, 1755, transports were in the Chesapeake, bringing two Regiments of the King's Regulars, to be sent against Duquesne. Early in the

Spring eighteen French Ships of War sailed for Canada, carrying six battalions and a new Governor. In 1759, Johnson captured the French Fort of Niagara and cut the route to the Ohio, where Fort Duquesne gave place to Fort Pitt. At midsummer Gen. Amherst led eleven thousand men against Ticonderoga, and saw the French retire before him. He cleared Lake George. Pitt had sent Wolfe against Quebec. Wolfe came with nine thousand on June 21, 1759. Wolfe made his way to the heights of Abraham, lost his life, won Canada for the English, Sept. 13, 1759. The next year Montreal fell, all Canada was yielded to the English. There was yet three years; at the peace at Paris, England gained Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton Island, and all of the Islands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. From Spain she got Florida.

THE TRUE SONS OF LIBERTY

Upon an evening in March, 1770, a mob had attacked a squad of the King's redcoats in King Street, pelting them with sharp pieces of ice and whatever else they could lay their hands on, daring them to fire. The troops being hard pressed and maddened fired. Five of the mob were killed. The next day a meeting at Faneuil Hall demanded of Mr. Hutchinson, the Governor instant withdrawal of the troops. In Rhode Island, in June, 1772, his Majesty's armed schooner, GASPEE was taken by assult and burned, where she lay aground. The East India Company was in straits for money. It had to pay twelve pence into the Royal Treasury on every pound of tea it imported. The Colonist smuggled in from Holland most of the tea they needed. In Boston in the autumn of 1773, an East India ship was boarded by a group of citizens disguised as Indians and threw the tea laden chests over into the harbor. Teas to the value of eighteen thousand pounds were thrown into the harbor.

THE APPROACH OF REVOLUTION

The charter of the Colony was suspended. Troops were quartered within the Province. Trials of Colonists were transferred to England.

Virginia seemed far enough from Massachusetts, but her Burgesses acted. The 1st., of June, 1774 was a day of fasting and prayer. On the 20th., of Mar., 1775 the second Revolutionary Convention of Virginia met at Richmond. Almost immediately came the clash of arms. Gen. Gage on the 19th., of Apr., 1775 dispatched eight hundred men to seize the military stores the Provincials had gathered at Concord. May 10, 1775 Ethan Allen walked into the unguarded gates of Fort Ticonderoga, at the head of a force of Vermonters, and took possession in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continential Congress. On June 15th., 1775 on the motion of Mr. John Adams, the Congress chose Colonel Washington to command the American Forces. Two days later the British and the Provincials met in a bloody and stubborn fight at Bunker Hill.

After marching all the long way to the York River, in Virginia, there Washington found Gen. Cornwallis, as he had hoped and expected, penned between Grasse's fleet in in the Bay and Lafayette's trenches across the peninsula. His six thousand men, added to Lafayette's five thousand and three thousand put ashore from the fleet, made short work enough of the

siege; and by the 19th., of Oct., 1781 the British accepted the inevitable and surrendered.

A NATION IN THE MAKING, AND THE WOOLVERTON - WOLVERTON FAMILY IN EXPANSION

The nation of 1800 was not the nation of 1790. Its population had grown in the decade from 3,929,214 to 5,308,483, (our state of West Virginia has today - 1960 - some 1,800,000 population, so you can see our nation of 1800 was about three times the population of our state of our times) and had spread itself northward and westward and northwestward. In 1793 Eli Whitney, invented a practicable gin for clearing cotton of its seeds. In 1791 less than two hundred thousand pounds of cotton had been shipped out of the country; in 1800 nearly twenty million pounds went over seas. In July 1804 Mr. Burr, the Vice President, stung by Mr. Hamilton's attacks in a bitter political quarrel, in which words ran hot and unguarded on both sides, challenged him to a duel, which ended in a fatal tragedy. Mr. Hamilton was killed, and one commanding figure among the Federalists was removed.

1807 TROUBLE WITH ENGLAND... THE EMBARGO BILL

On the 22nd., Dec., 1807, an Embargo Bill became law which absolutely prohibited all foreign commerce, whether in American or foreign ships. The act closed the ports against all nations, and even against the exit of American ships.

On May 1, 1810, Congress formally repealed the Non-Intercourse Act, and authorized the President, in case either Great Britain or France should "cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States," to revive and enforce non-intercourse with the other, should she fail to do the same. Mr. Madison did not want war. The United States were not strong enough - now that the army had been disbanded, the navy dismantled, and taxes reduced to a minimum. The President's principles forbade war. In Apr., 1812, an embargo was enacted, preparatory to war; and on the 18th. of June war was declared.

The President was authorized to increase the regular army from six to twenty five thousand men, to call fifty thousand volunteers, and to employ one hundred thousand men from the militia of the states.

For almost three weary years the war dragged on. It was a war upon the borders. The year 1814 had set England free to prosecute the war with vigor. Napoleon was beaten. The year Congress had declared was against England, Napoleon had attacked Russia for a final triumph. Disaster dogged him at every step - three hundred thousand lives were thrown away; one hundred thousand men he left in the hands of the enemy. (Russia must enjoy the enslavement of peoples - something like this happened to Hitler's troops during our time, World War Two). He came back with barely on hundred thousand in Dec., 1812. By the end of Mar., 1814, the Allies leagued against him were in Paris; and by April Napoleon was in exile on Elbe.

By that time America had drilled troops and experienced officers, trained by the hard process of the war itself.

As the war progressed discipline came to the raw armies of the Union.

The war closed in the South. The British sent Pakenham with twelve thousand men, veterans for the most part from the fields of Spain, to take New Orleans. There on the 8th., of Jan., 1815, Gen. Andrew Jackson received him, at the trenches the Americans had drawn across a narrow strip of land below the city, and beat him off with half the force: sent him back in utter rout, with twenty five hundred men less than he had brought. Jackson himself lost but eight killed and thirteen wounded.

Two weeks before that notable affair at New Orleans (Dec.24, 1814) a treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent, of which the country knew nothing.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION AND THE RUMBLE OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

In the year 1807, Rob. Fulton had put a steam boat on the Hudson. In 1830 there but twenty three miles of rail in the country: a short road here and there for cars drawn by horses. Soon with steam used for the propulsion of cars; and within five years (1835) no less than thirty million dollars had been invested in railroads. Invention was awake on every hand. In 1834 Cyrus Hall McCormick had invented a reaper. In 1836 means were found by which the great anthracite coal beds of the country could be used in the production of steam and in the manufacturing of iron. In 1839 James Nasmyth, of Manchester invented a steam hammer.

The year 1830 had seen political and social revolution sweep to and fro. It was in 1833 that the American Anti-Slavery Society was formed at Philadelphia. Slavery was rooted deep, in the whole economy of the South. The Constitution of the United States was founded upon arrangements which took the permanence of Slavery for granted.

TEXAS AND TROUBLE WITH MEXICO

In Dec., 1845 Texas became a full state of the Union; and early the following year the President ordered Gen. Taylor to advance on to the Rio Grande. The Mexican commander at Matamoros demanded his withdrawal to the Nueces. Gen. Taylor refused. The Mexicans crossed the river, on Apr. 23rd. and ambushed a small body of Americans dragoons. The President told Congress, "Mexico had passed the boundaries of the United States, and shed American blood upon American soil. War exists, and exists by the act of Mexico herself." The Americans moved everywhere with the precision of men well handled. They fought men as brave as themselves. By the 15th., of Sept. they were in complete possession of the enemy's capital and Mexico was in their hands, within but a little more than six months of their landing.

SLAVERY AGAIN AND MR. LINCOLN

Opponents of slavery were very active and agressively making opinion against

it.

During the summer of 1852, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, published UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. It was not a true picture of slavery.

Before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated seven Southern States had withdrawn from the Union, and Revolution was upon the Country. (The total vote had been 4,682,069. Of this Mr. Lincoln had received 1,866,452.)

It was the accusation of moral guilt in the matter of slavery that stung the Southern men most intolerably. Many thoughtful men saw how slavery lay upon the South; how it demoralized masters who were weak, burdened masters who were strong, and brought hopeless economic loss. The indolent slaves did not work as free laborers would have worked, and could not be made to. On Feb., 1861, delegates from Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas (states that had seceded) met to choose an executive for a separate Southern Confederacy.

So it happened the action of the Southern States took the North by surprise. Men noted the sad and anxious eyes of the President. In Feb., 1862, the movement of the Federal Troops southward began, up the valleys of the rivers, under Gen. Pope, Gen. Buell, Gen. Thomas, and Gen. Grant, each supported by gunboats on the rivers.

WESTERN VIRGINIA (WEST VIRGINIA) AT THIS TIME

The Constitution of the United States forbade the division of any State without its own consent, but the Republican leaders of Congress were ready to accept the State of Western Virginia, without too curious an examination of the constitutional law in the case.

THE CIVIL WAR...ON

A third year of fighting brought no radical change. The Federal Commanders stormed their way Southward in the west. Some of the fighting gave the Confederates victory, though its costs were dear(cost the life of Stonewall Jackson, shot by his pickets).

There were but 5,500,000 white people in the seceded states when War came, in the North there were 22,000,000 people. As the Southern Armies grew, business offices, courts, counting houses, plantations were emptied, and only women and boys were left to direct the work which was to sustain the government and feed the armies.

The quiet labor of the negroes was disturbed little by the troubles of the time, and by the absence of their masters. No rumor of the Emancipation Proclamation reached the Southern Country-side. No sign of the Revolution that was at hand showed itself on the surface of Southern life. Gentlewomen presided still with unquestioned authority upon the secluded plantation, their husbands, brothers, sons, men and youths alike, gone to the

front. Great gangs of cherry negroes worked in the fields, planted and reaped and garnered and did their lonley mistresses' bidding in all things with a show of affection. The fourth year of the fighting was the last. The crushing weight of the North told more and more; and the South tottered to collapse.

Gen. Grant had become Commander-in-chief. Gen. Sherman was to take his toll. The glory that was the South was to end at the Appomattox Court House, Apr. 9th., 1865. Mr. Lincoln was to be shot five days later at Ford's Theatre in Washington. The leader of the North was dead - the cause of the South was lost.

CHAPTER FOUR IV

About people whose recorded work has been used in this history... Frances L. Woolverton and Charles C. Winsler were married 10 - 5 - 1904. They lived in Salina and Topeka and then moved to Lawrence, Kansas in 1910 (golden wedding in 1954). They are now retired and live at Lawrence, Kansas. They are active in the Presbyterian Church. Frances is past Regent of Betty Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and is active in the Daughters of the American Colonists. Her line: Charles Woolverton, b. 1660; Roger Woolverton, b. 1770; Charles Woolverton, b. 1741; Dennis Woolverton, b. 1768; Nathaniel Woolverton, b. 1816; Jesse Thomas Woolverton, b. 1854; Frances Woolverton Winsler, b. 1879... Linus Woolverton, son of Charles Edward Woolverton and Delight Salva Bennett, of North Brookfield, N. J., b. Dec. 12, 1846, on the homestead at Grimsby, Ontario. Dan. Bennett, Delight's father, was a man of means, probably about $50,000.00, highly respected, a Justice of the Peace. His grandfather, Nathan Bennett, owned one of the earliest houses built in Connecticut, on the shore, opposite Derby, built in 1721, bought by him in 1736, with 104 acres of land, for 1532 pounds. It was burned down in 1890. Linus prepared for college at Grimsby. He spent the first yr., 1865-6 at Rochester University. He spent three summers reading for Senior Matriculation, taking the classical scholarship for excellence in Greek and Latin literature. He took honors in Classics and his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1869, followed by his Master of Arts in 1870... Linus also published books on fruit growing in Canada and in 1893 was appointed for the Dominion, Supt. of Horticulture for Canada at the Columbian Exposition. The above about Linus was sent to Mrs. Winsler, 25 years ago, by the Hon. Charles A. Woolverton, a member of the U. S. Congress, from the first district of N. J.

WOLVERTON FAMILY TREE, AS WE KNOW IT

Charles I, born in England, 1660, came to America 1682 (was Sup. Judge, N. J. long before Geo. Washington was born).
Daniel, son of Charles, born N. J., 1704
Daniel Jr., Daniel's son, born N. J., 1739
Joel, son of Daniel Jr., born N. J., 1760
Joab J., son of Joel, born in Va. (now W. Va.), 1800
Benjamin M., son of Joab J., born in Va. (now W. Va.), 1828

Children of Benjamin Middleton Wolverton, born 1828:
Charles F., born 1848, died ____; George B., born 1850, died ____;
Joab J., " 1852, " 1853; Martin E., " 1854, " 1857;
Jasper N., " 1857, " 1923; Clinton B., " 1858, " 1925;
Sarah C., " 1858, " 1932; Elizabeth E.," 1860, " ____;
Benj. I., " 1862, " 1937.

FOLLOWING IS THE WOLVERTON FAMILY TREE SUPPLIED BY Mrs. McKinley Jones, Dawn Mo. and from the Woolverton History, by Frances Woolverton Winsler, Lawrence, Kansas. Charles Wolverton, born in England 1660, came to America 1682, married Mary Chadwick of Va. in 1697; they had seven sons and two daughters as follows: Charles born 1698; Roger born 1700; Mary born 1702; Daniel born 1704; Issac born 1706; Dennis born 1709; Dinah born ____; Joel born ____; Thomas born ____.

Charles Wolverton, born 1660 England, married Mary Chadwick of Va. 1697 (dau. of John and Elizabeth Chadwick), died 1746 in New Jersey. Charles came over on the Welcome and landed in N. J., Nov. 1, 1682. He was Just. of Sup. Court of N. J., 1721 - 1728.
Charles, b. 1698, d. 1768, m. Margaret ____; Roger, b. 1700. d. 1761, m. Mary Fox; Mary, b. 1702, d. ____, m. ____; Daniel, b. 1704, d. 1786, m. Ruth Wright; Isaac, b. 1706, d. ____, m. Abigal Herrin; Dennis, b. 1709, d. 1774, m. Elizabeth Pettit; Dinah, b. 1711, d. ____, m. ____; Joel, b. 1715, d. 1795, m. Elizabeth ____; Thomas, b. 1717, d. 1760, m. ____.

THE LINE OF THE WOLVERTONS IN WEST VIRGINIA

Daniel Wolverton Sr., b. 1704, m. Ruth Wright, d. 1786, (had one son).
Daniel Wolverton Jr., b. 1739, Western N. J., m. Hannah Chamberlain (dau. of Lewis), (b. July 12, 1741, prob. Arnwell, N. J., d. July 14, 1819 or 18, buried in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Mt. Healthy, Hamilton Co., Ohio), d. ____.
Children: Joel William, b. 1760, N. J., went to Va. then Ohio, m. Sarah Ganoe (dau. of James and Rebecca "Noland ?" Ganoe), d. 1814. Children: (1) Uriah, b. 1785 (served in the War of 1812, was in the battle of Tippecanoe under Gen. Harrison, fought with Jackson at the battle of New Orleans.
(2) John William, b. 1787 N. J., went to Va., m. Magdaline (Polly Hattel) 1795 - 1871, d. 1869.
(3) Rosanna, b. 1789, m. 1st. Markley - 2nd. Henry Hattel.
(4) Daughter ____, b. 1792.
(5) James, b. 1794, Va. moved to Ohio in 1828, m. Hughes, d. 1830.
(6) David, b. 1795 in Pa. ?.
(7) Naomi or Naoma, b. 1797, m. James Larimore, d. Knox Co., Ohio.
(8) George C., b. 1799.
(9) Josh, b. 1800, m. Catherine Bartlett (b. 1825, d. 1872), d. 1872.
(10) Jacob Isaac.
(11) Josh, b. Jan. 9, 1805, Romney, Hampshire Co., Va. (now W. Va.), m. Susan Paschall (Aug. 31, 1814 b. at Martinsburg, Berkeley Co., Va. (now W. Va.), d. Mar. 26, 1892, Whitesboro, Texas.

COPY OF WILL OF LEWIS CHAMBERLAIN, father of Hannah Chamberlain, wife of Daniel Wolverton, b. 1739... Lewis Chamberlain, Arnwell township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., Apr. 29, 1772 - May 18, 1772. To my wife Lucreshe, 50 pounds; to my oldest son, William, 100 pounds - also I give to my son William 100 pounds which he has had in his hands since 1764; to my son John, the plantation where he lives - formerly the estate of Francis Quick, deceased. of 248 acres; to my son Lewis, 100 pounds when he reaches the age of 21; to my daughter Hannah (wife of Daniel Wolverton), ____ ? pounds; daughters; Rebecca Slack, 50 pounds; Lucreshe, 100 pounds; Elizabeth Hogeland, 50 pounds; Ann Sutphen, 50 pounds; Rachel, 100 pounds. My plantation, the north side of New Shanick, of 220 odd acres (except what my wife and Lewis is to have) is to be sold. Executors of this well, son Lewis and my son-in-law Derick Sutphen. Witnesses are John Stout, Gershom Craven, and Jacob Mattison.
Note: from Mrs. McKinley Jones, Dawn, Mo. "I think Lewis Chamberlain was son of John and Rebecca "Morris" Chamberlain. They had four

children, the second was Lewis Chamberlain, born prob. between 1718 and 1714. Before 1736 he married Lucretia Woolsey who was born 1708 - 1709. He died May 3rd., 1772. She died Jan. 12th., 1812 in Arnwell township, Hunterdon Co., N. J."

The N. J. Archives, 1st. Series, Vol. 30, page 549, Calendar of wills - 1670 - 1730: "Daniel Wolverton and Ruth Wolverton, witness to will of John Wright, proved May 3rd., 1733. Will was made Nov. 24th., 1732. The son of Daniel and Ruth Wolverton was Daniel Jr.

Another notation from Mrs. McKinley Jones, Dawn, Mo. "The father wo Ruth might have been John Wright, but I rather think not. It seems from report that Hannah Chamberlain descends from those early settlers who came over on the Mayflower."

Charles Woolverton, born 1741, son of Roger who was born 1700 (the second son of Charles, born - England - 1660), served in the Revolutionary War. He married Mary Drake... The following is from records found in the State Department Offices at Trenton, N. J.

Marriage Bond: "Know all men by these presents, that Charles Woolverton of Arnwell in the County of Hunterdon, and Thomas Drake of the same County are held and firmly bound unto his excellency, William Franklin Esq., Gov. of N. J. and in the sum of 500 pounds, proclamation money to be paid to his excellency, his heirs or his assigns to such payment, will and treaty to be made, we bind ourselves and our heirs and agree firmly by these presents and attach our seal and dated same the 8th. of Aug., 1763.

Anne Doumio..... Witness.....

The condition of this obligationis that where as the said Charles Woolverton hath obtained license of marriage for himself of the first part and Mary Drake of Hopewell, N. J., and of the other. Now if it shall not here after appear that they, the said Charles and Mary have not one obligation or affinity to hinder their being, Joined in Holy Matrimony and afterward their living together as man and wife, then this obligation to be void or else to remain in full force and virtue. Signed Charles Woolverton, Thomas Drake (fingerprints of both in this corner) Sealed in presence of Theodore Severn.

Joab J. Wolverton - Baptist Minister and Hatter - born 1800, died 1879, married Catherine Bartlett, Nov. 11, 1825.

Joab's Children:

Cinthia, b. 1826, d. ____, m. ____.
Benjamin Middleton, c. 1828, d. 1909, m. Ann Brown 1847.
James S., b. 1830, d. 1908, m. Eliza Ann Ferrell.
Martin B., b. ____, d. ____, m. ____.
Elisha L., b. 1832, d., ____, m. Martha Lunger 1869.

Children of Benjamin Middleton Wolverton, b. 1828, and Ann (Brown) Wolverton:

Charles F., b. 1848, d. ____, m. Rebecca Smith.
Children: Alba, b. ____, d. ____, m. ____.
George B., b. 1850, d. ____, m. Malissa Bell.
Joab, b. 1852, d. 1853.
Martin, b. 1854, d. 1857.
Jasper Newton, b. 1857, d. 1923, m. Safronia Mason.
Children: Mary Monta, b. 1878, d. 1916, m. Traugh
Howard Mason, b. 1880, d. 1940, m. Bess Hyer.
Wayne J., b. 1882, d. 1960, m. Sharp.
William R., b. 1884, d. 1950, m. J. Stout.
Adah M., b. 1886, d. 1946, m. (1), Hinkle, (2), Macintyre.
Benj. Harrison, b. 1888, d. 1928, m. G. Gibson.

Lloyd Brown, b. 1890, d. 1948, m. Cather.
L. Ray, b. 1893, d. 1927, m. (1), Harold, (2), Leggett.
Mildred, b. 1904, m. G. Lewis.
Clinton B. (twin), b. 1858, d. 1925, m. Rebecca Bell.
Children: William, b. 1884, d. 1953, m. Lucina Snider.
Ester, b. 1885, d. ____, m. Batten.
Kate, b. 1887, d. ____, m. Wyatt.
Mary, b. 1888, d. ____, m. Glasscock.
Sarah C. (twin), b. 1858, d. 1924, m. E. Batton.
Children: Dorsie, b. 1881, d. ____, m. ____.
Lloyd, b. 1882, d. ____, m. ____.
Grover, b. 1887, d. ____, m. ____.
Adah, b. 1888, d. ____, m. ____.
Elizabeth E., b. 1860, d. ____, m. D. Cole.
Children: Delbert, b. ____, d. ____, m. ____.
Lora, b. ____, d. ____, m. ____.
Mollie, b. ____, d. ____, m. ____.
Rebecca, b. ____, d. ____, m. ____.
Ethel, b. ____, d. ____, m. ____.
John, b. ____, d. ____, m. ____.
Aubry, b. ____, d. ____, m. ____.
Herschel, b. ____, d. ____, m. ____.
Benjamin Irving, b. 1862, d. 1937, m. Dora Frashner.
Children: Olive, b. 1884, d. 1949.
Elsie, b. 1887,

Joel, brother to Joab, born Jan. 9, 1805, married Susan Paschall. This family went West to Missouri in 1849 during the time of the gold rush. They traveled by covered wagon. It is said that they went down the Ohio, from Wheeling, by river boat, up the Mississippi, up the Missouri to St. Louis. Joel and some members of his family went by wagon to Texas and made their homes there in Grayson County, some went to Williamson County, near Austin, Texas.
Children of Joel and Susan Paschall:
Jackson, b. July 28, 1826
Maggie W. Haydon, b. June 12, d. Mar. 24, 1917
Tabitha W. Timbrook, b. Jan. 12, 1834, June 26, 1920
George, b. Mar. 5, 1836, d. Feb. 12, 1853
Isaac, b. Mar. 9, 1838, d. Sept. 3, 1920
Mary W. Hayden, b. April 25, 1840, d. May 2, 1929
Charles,
Catherine W. Kenning, b. Nov. 6, 1845, d. Jan. 23, 1922
Susan W. Hayes, b. Jan. 15, 1847, d. April, 1945
Sarah Ann W. Magurdor, b. Feb. 11, 1849, d. Oct. 28, 1922
John, b. Apr. 22, 1851, d. Mar. 19, 1872
Emma W. Johnson, b. Aug. 22, 1853, d. Aug. 9, 1916

Mrs. McKinley Jones of Dawn, Mo., who supplied the above on Joel; also writes that her grandfather was Isaac Millard Timbrook, who married Flora Rea and that their son Roy Benton Timbrook, was her father.... Her mother was Nell Black and that she was born May 27, 1903, in Grundy County, Mo.; and that her husband is Abner McKinley Jones.

The following is taken from, History of Oregon - Biographical, by C. H. Carey, Vol. III. Charles E. Wolverton, Judge Wolverton was born, Iowa, May 16, 1851, son of John and Mary Jane Nealy Wolverton. The Wolverton ancestral line in America is traced from Charles Wolverton, who came from Holland to this country about 1682, and settled in Western New Jersey. He was a Quaker and according to family tradition, came across the water with William Penn. He was a native of England,

but went with others of his persuasion, to Holland to escape religious persecution. Caniel Wolverton, the great-grandfather of the subject, was the grandson of Charles, and was born in 1739. He married Hannah Chamberlain, two yrs. his jr. The next in line was John Wolverton, born June 24, 1781, whose wife was Mary Hoagland, born Apr. 4, 1790. These were the parents of Judge Wolverton's father, John Wolverton, who first saw the light of day in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Dec. 4, 1822, and who, when he began to shift for himself, drifted westward and finally settled in Iowa. (Note: from C.E.W.; Our Joel William Wolverton was a brother to the above John Wolverton, born June 24, 1781.)

Mrs. Elsie Wolverton, 36 College Ave., Buckhannon, West Va., has supplied the following about her grand-mother, Ann Brown Wolverton and her family.

Elsie Maude Wolverton, born Mar. 23, 1887, near Clarksburg, Harrison Co., W. Va.
Olive Ina Wolverton, born Aug. 27, 1884, near Clarksburg, Harrison Co., W. Va., died Oct. 20, 1949, interment in family lot, Heavner Cemetery, near Buckhannon, W. Va.

Our Parents:
Benjamin Irving Wolverton, born Apr. 22, 1862, near Grantsville, Calhoun Co., Va. (now W. Va.), died Dec. 14, 1937, interment in family lot, Heavner Cemetery, near Buckhannon, W. Va.
Dora Frashner Wolverton, born Mar. 30, 1864, near Clarksburg, Harrison Co., W. Va., died Dec. 14, 1930, interment in family lot, Heavner Cemetery, near Buckhannon, W. Va.
Our parents were married Mar. 8, 1883, near Clarksburg, Harrison Co., W. Va.
Our Paternal Grand-parents
Benjamin Middleton Wolverton, born Jan. 16, 1828, Taylor Co., Va. (now W. Va.), died May 15, 1909, interment in Masonic Cemetery, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Ann Brown Wolverton, born Mar. 10, 1823, Evansville, Va. (now W. Va.), died June 4, 1900, interment in Masonic Cemetery, Clarksburg, W. Va.

George Brown, son of Thomas Brown (our Revolutionary ancestor on the Brown side) had the following children: Thomas Brown, Benjamin Brown, Ann Brown (wife of Benj. M. Wolverton), Charles Brown, Elizabeth Brown, Thornsbury Bailey Brown, Mary J. Brown, and Eleanor Brown.

Ann Brown and her brother John were sympathizers of the South during the Civil War. John was reported as harboring rebel soldiers. Two squads of Union men were sent to bring John into camp or to deal with him as they saw fit. Nine men under Sgt. McClaskey went to where John was working in his fields, Calhoun Co., W. Va. They took him a short distance into a woods and after allowing him to pray, he was shot by every man of the nine. This tragedy strengthened Ann's sympathy for the South and added a bitterness to her feeling for the North which stayed with her as long as she lived. Ann's brother Thornsbury Bailey Brown, Fairview, W. Va., was a Second Lieutenant in the Union Army under Col. George R. Latham, 6th. W. Va. Cavalry. T. Bailey Brown was the first W. Va. soldier killed in the Civil War. He was shot in the evening of May 22, 1861, about 9:00 between Grafton and Fetterman, W. Va., by Daniel W. Knight, a picket of the W. Va., State Troops under command of Col. Geo. A. Porterfield of Jefferson

Co., Va. T. Bailey Brown in company with Daniel Wilson was returning from Pruntytown, four miles away, where they had been organizing a Union Co. They were called to halt by the picket. Words were exchanged, a quarrel ensued. Brown drew his revolver and shot Knight through the ear. Knight returned the shot, striking Brown in the chest and killing him almost instantly. Brown's body was surrendered to friends the next day. No blame was attached to anyone. A bronze tablet marks the spot where he was killed. He was burried in the Nat. Cemetery, Grafton, W. Va. It can be seen readily that Ann Brown (Wolverton) had her share of sorrow and grief in these strenuous times. However, life in her girlhood days was pleasant. Ann's father, George Brown was a wealthy man and a slave owner, and it was not necessary for her to work - yet she did learn to spin, weave, sew, and knit. She was a slave owner in a limited way. Her father, when she was married to Benj. M. Wolverton, gave her two slaves - Liza and Dandridge. When they were freed, they refused to leave her. In fact they remained with her as long as they lived. Even her youngest child, Benj. I. Wolverton, my father, could remember them. Signed by, Elsie Wolverton, June 1st., 1960

THORNSBURY BAILEY BROWN

This branch of the Brown family was founded in America by one William Brown. In 1726 William Brown received from Lord Fairfax a grant of 312 acres of land near Dumfreis, Prince William County, Virginia, which land, situated six miles from Manassas, remained in the possession of the descendants until 1825, almost 100 years. His eldest son, William Brown (2), in 1756 married Elizabeth Buckner, and to that union were born four children, one of whom bore the name of Thomas.

Thomas Brown, son of William and Elizabeth (Buckner) Brown, was born in Prince William County, Virginia, September 7, 1760. He served as a soldier in the Revoltionary War, and in recognition of this service drew a pension after 1832, and during the remainder of his life. In 1785 he married Anna Ash, and in 1805 he purchased a large tract of land, comprising of 578 acres, situated near Kingwood in Preston County, Virginia. He was survived by children.

Samuel Bryne Brown, son of Thomas and Anna (Ash) Brown, was born in Prince William County, Virginia in 1793. He served as soldier in the war of 1812. In 1820 he married Permelia Zinn, and they reared a family of children, one son bearing the name of Granville. Samuel B. Brown spent most of his life in Preston and Monongalia Counties, mainly following agricultural pursuits.

Samuel Bryne and Permelia (Zinn) Brown's son, Granville Brown, was born near what is now Gladesville, Preston County, Jan. 6, 1832, had educational privileges and later taught school. When war broke out between the states, he volunteered for service in the Union Army, and was commissioned first lieutenant of a company in the Fourteenth West Virginia Infantry, later transferred to the Fourth West Virginia Cavalry, and was mustered out in 1865 from the Seventeenth West Virginia Infantry. He had two brothers, William and Lycurgus, who also served with the West Virginia troops, and a cousin, Thornsbury Bailey Brown, who was the first Virginia soldier to give up his life in defense of the Union, being killed in action at the Fetterman bridge, near Grafton, May 22, 1861, on the day preceding the settlement of the question of the secession of West Virginia. Granville Brown married Elizabeth Watson.

(Taken from HISTORY OF WEST VIRGINIA, OLD AND NEW, AND WEST VIRGINIA BIOGRAPHY; Vol. 111; The American Historical Society; Chicago, New York, 1923)

IN MEMORIAL

Thornsbury Bailey Brown, born May 15th., 1829, died May 22nd., 1861. Shot by rebel sniper fire, while on picket duty at the site of the old Fetterman bridge. There is a monument erected upon the exact spot and inscribed as follows...
1861 - 1865
Dedicated
To the memory of
Thornsbury Bailey
Brown
Co. B, 2nd. Va. Vol. Inf.
First Union soldier killed
In the Civil War
He lost his life on this spot
May 22nd., 1861
Erected May 16th., 1928 by
Betsy Ross Tent No. 10
West Virginia Department
Daughters of Union Veterans
Of the Civil War

HE WAS A SOLDIER OF THE LINE

On fames eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead

Rest on embalmed and sainted dead
Dear as ye blood ye gave
No impious footsteps here shall tread
The herbage of your grave

The muffled drums sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few

Author unknown

412 Duff Avenue
Clarksburg, West Virginia
April 26th., 1960

Roland E. Lex
Superintendent
Grafton National Cemetery
Grafton, West Virginia

Dear Sir:

In complying to your request, permission is hereby granted for the execution of and the installation of a suitable plaque - to be superimposed or placed in a superposition (as seen fit), in relationship to the original inscription; inscribed on the head stone, marking

the place of interment of Thornsbury Bailey Brown, Co. B, 2nd. Vol. Va. Inf., killed in action on May 22nd., 1861, first Union soldier killed in the Civil War; shot by a rebel sniper, while he was on picket duty, at the site of the old Fetterman bridge. And further permission is hereby granted for the full extent of any operation, that may be required to further enhance the beauty of, and the historic value of the head stone; and of any improvements to the area of the place of interment.

My authority, for the granting of this request, is based upon my descent from the sister, Ann Brown of the subject, Thornsbury Bailey Brown. Ann Brown married my great grandfather, Benjamin Middleton Wolverton, and thereby making Thornsbury Bailey Brown my great great uncle. Others may have a greater, a more direct authority than I... but, it affords me a great and real pleasure, to be in position to grant permission for such an honorable undertaking.

Yours very truly,

Charles Evans Wolverton

JOHN (RIGHT BUT WRONG) BROWN

HARPERS FERRY, OCTOBER 17th., 1859

This John Brown, mentioned in the following episode (to the extent of my knowledge) is not a relation of the Ann Brown, wife of Benjamin Middleton, Wolverton great grandfather of the writer. This report on John Brown is given to help reconstruct the feeling of the period.

The event of greatest interest, the one which has obtained for the place a world-wide celbrity, is that known as the JOHN BROWN INSURRECTION. It was the rumbling of the distant thunder, the muttering of the coming storm of Civil War. A civil war for which the student of history can find no parallel in the records of the Old World in magnitude, destructiveness and scope of operation.

On May 8th., 1858, a conference was held at Chatham, Canada; to advise the best plan for bringing about the consummation of the abolition of slavery in the south. The moving spirit of that body was John Brown, or "Old Ossawattamie Brown," so called because of his participation in the battle fought in or at Ossawattamie, Kansas.

On April 16th., 1859 Brown closed the instructions to his men by saying: "Do not take the life of any one if you can avoid it; but if it be necessary to take life in order to save your own, then make sure work of it." "By the authority of God Almighty." Thus did he think, as all men of force and determination.

When the true state of affairs became known, the widlest excitement prevailed; A volunteer company commanded by Colonel Baylor, from Charlestown, was first upon the scene. Later in the day two companies arrived from Martinsburg, and the Arsenal was at once stormed, Col. Robert E. Lee, with 120 United States marines, was dispatched to the scene of action. Brown and several of his fellows were forced to surrender at the point of bayonet. Brown was so severly wounded that it was thought he would die. Throughout his trial Brown was unable to sit because of his wounds, and he lay upon a mattress. Brown gave up all hope. At length the fatal day arrived. Mounting the wagon which was to convey him to the gallows, he seated himself between Mr. Avis, the jailor, and Mr. Saddler, the undertaker. From the wagon he ascended the scaffold, the first man to stand upon it. The cap was drawn, the rope adjusted, the signal given, and soon there was a body dangling in the air.

(Taken from, HISTORY OF WEST VIRGINIA, In Two Parts, By Virgil A. Lewis, Philadelphia, Hubbard Brothers, 1889.)

Juggity jug,
Whar's dat jug?

Juggity jug,
Old stone jug;

Juggity jug,
Broken-mouthed jug;

Juggity jug,

Old whiskey-jug...
Juggity jug.

And the banjo yet was not free,

Plunk, plunk,
Plunk, plunk on in slavery.
Plunk, plunk.

Author Unknown

COL. THOMAS J. (STONEWALL) JACKSON

A trader named Peter Stephens, in 1733, was the first settler at the site of the future Harper's Ferry. In 1747, Robert Harper, a millwright, purchased "Peter's Hole," as the place was called. He saw the possibilities of water power and established a mill and a ferry around which a small village grew.

In 1796 Congress authorized the purchase of land (Geo. Washington knew it well) there for the erection of a gun factory. The presence of waterpower, a supply of iron, extensive hard wood forest, and a watercourse to carry the finished product to Washington were the principal reasons for establishing a Federal Arsenal at Harper's Ferry.

The gun factory, by the year of 1810, was turning out 10,000 muskets annually. By 1819, with the Hall rifle in production, the output was up to 1000 rifles and muskets a month.

Providing one of the few water level routes through the Blue Ridge Mountains, Harper's Ferry gap early attracted the attention of transportation interest. The 1830's brought a spirited race, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal being built from Washington, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from Baltimore, to reach Cumberland, and from there the Ohio Valley.

Thomas Jefferson, an early visitor to the locality, extolled the beauty of Harper's Ferry in his NOTES ON VIRGINIA. "The passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge," he wrote, "is perhaps one of the most stupendous scenes in nature... This scene is worth a voyage across the Atlantic."

During the Civil War, Col. Thomas J. Jackson, along with his troops seized 56 locomotives and 300 railroad cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and placed them in service on the Manassas Railroad, using 32 horse teams to haul them up the Valley Pike to Strasburg.

(Taken from, a pub. of the United States Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Harper's Ferry, National Monument.)

THOMAS JONATHAN JACKSON

In the reconstruction of a period most favorable for the expansion of the Wolverton family, a true picture could not be seen without the mention of Thomas "Stonewall" Jonathan Jackson, a contemporary of the time.

Thomas Jonathan Jackson, popularly known as "Stonewall," was a native of Harrison County, having been born in Clarksburg, West Virginia, Jan. 21, 1824. His great-grandfather, a native of England, early in life found a home in the wilds of Virginia, and his grandfather, Edward Jackson, was a prominent surveyor in the Monongalia Valley. Jonathan, son of the last, adopted the legal profession, and located at Clarksburg, soon after which he married Julia, a daughter of Thomas Neal, of Wood County. The subject of this sketch, Thomas Jonathan's father died in 1827, and his mother in 1831; thus he was an orphan at the age of seven. He was ambitious, with an insatiable thirst for knowledge, and in 1842, learning of a vacancy in the United States Military Academy at West Point, he determined to make application for the appointment. Young Jackson entered the Academy July 1. 1842.

Governor Letcher issued to Jackson a colonel's commission, and he took command of a small body of troops in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. Promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, June 17th., 1861. He bore an important part in the battle of Bull Run, where in the language of General Barnard E. Bee, of South Carolina, "he stood like a stonewall." October 7th., he was commissioned a Major-General, and in January 1862, marched into Western Virginia, striking Bath and Romney. March 23, he engaged General Shields at Kernstown, and in early May, forced Banks to abandon Front Royal.

His achievements of the next few days won for him the distinction of one of the great commanders in the world's history. He was engaged in the invasion of Maryland, and on September 15th., captured Harper's Ferry with more than 11,000 prisoners, then joined Lee in time to do the severest fighting at Antietam. October 11. 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and witnessed the battle of Fredericksburg in December. May the 2nd., 1863, he succeeded in turning Hooker's flank at Chancellorsville, but in the darkness of the evening, as he was returning to the rear with his staff, he was fired upon by mistake by his own men and received a wound from the effects of which he died May 10, 1863. "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees." With these beautiful words upon his lips, he sank into eternal rest.

(Taken from, HISTORY OF WEST VIRGINIA, In Two Parts, By Virgil A. Lewis, Philadelphia, Hubbard Brothers, 1889.)

CHAPTER V

The following was taken from Vol. XXXV, New Jersey Archives, Firs Series, Abstract of Wills, 1781 - 1785. "1782, Feb. 23rd., accounted by Joel Woolverton and Anne, his wife, late Anne Willet." Lib. 25. page No. 146.

The following is from Vol. VI. "1784, June 7 Tomlinson Frances of Kingwood, Hunterdon, Co. Int. Adm'rs - Dina Tomlinson and William Tomlinson. Fellowbondsman, Jonathan Woolverton; all of said place. Witnesses - Lazarus Adams and Henry Woolverton. 1784, May 31st., Inventory made by Jonathan Woolverton and Ambrose Waterhouse."

From the first census of the United States, 1790, state of Pennsylvania the following has been taken. "John Wolverton, Washington Co,. 1 male 16 yrs. or under, 3 males 16 yrs. and up - including head of families, 1 female - including head of families, no slaves." "Thomas Wolberton, Washington Co., 1 male 16 yrs, or under, 3 males 16 yrs. and up - including heads of families, 2 females - including head of families, no slaves." "Jno. Wolverton, Washington, Co., 2 males 16 yrs. or under, 1 male 16 yrs. and up - including head of families, 5 females - including head of families, no slaves."

These two lines; one Wolverton and the other Woolverton are of the same period; we know of the Tomlinson family; but, we have not the knowledge of the Pennsylvania family. For years the writer was under the impression, that his people came to Pennsylvania and then to West Virginia. The way it stands now, we came first to New Jersey, then to Virginia (now West Virginia). Some time must have been spent in Pa., but as to homesteading our line does not show any length of time recorded.

GABRIEL AND JOHN WOOLVERTON (?), BROTHERS TO CHARLES.....:

Charles sailed from Dorsetshire, England with - it is well established - his two brothers, Gabrial and John, but no records remain in regards to these two brothers. However, Charles' great-grand daughter, Elizabeth Woolverton, who married her cousin, Robert Woolverton, July 21, 1798, and who died Mar. 23, 1863 took great delight in telling her children of the olden times when Charles, Gabrial and John came to America and founded the family. She always named the three brothers in the same order.

SOMETHING EXTRA ABOUT CHARLES WOOLVERTON'S BIBLE.....:

It is a "Brecches Bible", and was printed in Geneva, Switzerland Apr. 10, 1560, by Roland Hill and other Eminent Protestants who were forced to leave England on account of their religious beliefs and persecuted by Queen Mary. The Bible is dedicated to Queen Elizabeth and calls upon her to avenge the wrongs done the Protestants during the reign of her predecessor. It is called Brecches Bible because of the peculiar translation appearing in Geneses 3 - 7; "And they made unto themselves breeches out of fig leaves." During the 18th. Century the Bible passed out of the Wolverton Family - 100 yrs. later it was purchased at an auction sale, and by the purchaser presented to an Ancestor of Rev. F.J. Tomlinson, whose family is descended from Dinah Woo

verton who married Frances Tomlinson (Dinah being Charles' grand daughter through his son Dennis.

Here is the reason why the Bible was given back to the family. "This book, I give to my eldest son. God give him grace to use it, That he may give his heart and mind, Rightly for the use of it, Who ever shall defraud him of it, Will violate my will, And he that wrongs the fatherless, Assuredly do ill, This caution in my life I wrote, Mistakes to prevent, And leave it in this Holy Book, A standing monument.

"Jan, 17, 1698, my son Charles was born." "The first day of Dec. in the yr. of 1700, my son Roger was born." "Mar. 11, 1702, my dau. Mary was born." "Mar. 6, 1704, my son Daniel was born." "Apr. 24, 170 my son Isaac was born." "Jan. 26, 1709, my son Dennis was born." "Mar 26, 1711, my son Thomas was born."

These sons and daughters of Charles I... Charles born Burlington Co, West Jersey, died 1755. Roger born Burlington Co., West Jerse m. 1725 to Mary Fox the dau. of Geo. Fox, died 1748. Mary... Daniel m. Ruth Wright, d. 1786 or 1788. Isaac m. Abigal Heron, d. 1700. Dennis m. Eliz. Petitt, d. 1774, buried at Rosemont, N.J. Joel d. 1795 Thomas m. Mary Petitt, d. 1759.

CHILDREN OF DANIEL AND RUTH WRIGHT WOOLVERTON

Wm. Joel (Judge Woolverton), b. 1760 in N.J., went to Va. (now W. Va.) near Romney, then to Ohio., m. Sarah Ganeo (Penn. Dutch), d. 1814 in Ohio. Lewis, b. 1769, went to Ohio, d. 1772. Rachel... Mary (Polly)... Rebecca... John, b. 1781, N. J., moved to Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, m. Mary Hoagland, d. 1851 in Iowa.

CHILDREN OF WM. JOEL AND SARAH GANEO WOOLVERTON...

Uriah, b. 1785. John Wm,. b. 1787, m. Magdolene Hattel, d. 1869. Rosanna, b. 1789, A dau. b. about 1792. James, b. about 1794, m. Huges, d. 1830 (about). David, b. 1795. Naoma, b. 1797 (about) m. James Larimore. George C., b. 1799 (about). Joab, b. 1800, m. Cathemine Bartlett, d. 1870. Joab had a twin brother who died in infancy Jacob. Isaac. Joel, b. 1805, m. Susan Pascal, d. 1892.

CHILDREN OF JOAB J. AND CATHERINE BARTLETT WOLVERTON...

Cinthia Ann. b. 1826, m. Saunders and Rogers. Benj. Middleton, b. 1828, m. Ann Brown in 1847, d. 1902. James Sheldon, b. 1830, m. Elizabeth Farrell, d. 1908. Martin Bartlett, b. 1832, m. Mary Jones Rogers, d. 1896. Elisha Linsey, b. 1835, m. Elsie Trover.

CHILDREN OF BENJ, M. AND ANN BROWN WOLVERTON...

Charles Franklin, b. 1848, m. Revecca Smith (1841 - 1922), d. 1904. George Brown, b. 1850, m. Melissa Bell (1857), d. 1910. Joab John, b. 1852, d. 1853. Martin Bartlett, b. 1854, d. 1857. Jasper Newton, b. 1857, m. in 1877 to Safronia Mason (1860 - 1928), d. 1924. Clinton Burgess, b. 1858, m. Elias Batton (1879), m. Jones McConkey (1892), m. Luther Carder (1912). Elizabeth Elenor, b. 1860, m. Daniel Cole (1879). Benj. Irving, b. 1862, m. Dora Frankner (1883), d. 1937, Dora died 1930.

Note: By Charles Evans Wolverton... We are indebted to Olive Wolverton (deceased), who during her life time collected a great deal of material on the Wolverton Family. Elsie Wolverton, sister

to Olive remembers her grand father Benj. Middleton and her grand mother Ann Brown Wolverton very well. She can remember her grand father Benj. Middleton. She can remember her grand father reading a large Bible. She has also remembered that he was very strict with children.

JOAB J. WOLVERTON JOEL WM. DANIEL, CHARLES)

Joab Wolverton, born May 13, 1800, was the son of Wm. Joel and Sarah Ganeo Wolverton. He had five brothers: Uriah, David, George, James, and Joel. His brother Uriah fought under Wm. Henry Harrison, gaining a victory over the Indians in the battle of Tippecanoe, Nov. 7, 1811. Uriah also fought in the War of 1812. He had one sister, Naoma who married a Mr. Larimore and went to live in Ohio. The Larimores in Knox Co. are her descendants. When a boy, Joab learned the trade of a hatter and at one time he worked at that trade - traveling through the states of Virginia, Ohio, and New Jersey. In 1824 and 1825 he carried the mail between Romney and Clarksburg (both towns now in W, Va.). He rode on horseback, crossing the mountains by trails, often stopping at the home of Thomas Bartlett - a wealthy farmer and slave owner - at Kingwood, Preston Co., (now W. Va.). On Nov. 11, 1825, Joab J. married this country gentlemen's daughter, Catharine Bartlett, born Oct. 9, 1795. Children of this marriage were: Cintha, born 1830; and Martin B,. (now W, Va.) Nov. 17, 1844 and authorized to officiate at marrieges Feb. 24, 1845. It is also known that he taught in the vicinity of Newburg, (now w. Va.). Erbie Wolverton Geldbaugh a great grand-daughter of his, has talked to some of his pupils. He died May 20, 1879, at the age of 79...

Catharine Bartlett Wolverton, wife of Joab, J., was born Oct. 9, 1795. She lived to be 92 yrs, 5 mos,. and 3 days, old.

<u>BENJAMIN</u> <u>MIDDLETON</u> <u>WOLVERTON</u> (Joab J., JOEL WM., DANIEL, DANIEL, CHARLES)

Benjamin Middleton Wolverton, born Jan. 16, 1828, was the second child and first son of Joab J. and Catharine Bartlett Wolverton. His boy-hood days were spent on his fathers farm, near Simpson, Taylor Co., (now W, Va). He married Ann Brown on Oct. 24, 1847. Ann was the daughter of George and Sarah Bartlett Brown. (They were first cousins and married by Benj. Bailey Brown, a first cousin to both of them.) The marriage occurred at Gladesville, Preston Co., (now V, Va.) They first lived on Buck Run, Taylor Co,near Simpson. Benj. Middleton was a small man, weighing between 140 and 150 pounds, his eyes were blue and his hari medium brown. He was a farmer, but like his father, Joab., he was also a hatter by trade. He sold his farm in Taylor Co. and moved to Wheeling, (now W.Va.). He had poor health while living in Wheeling and for that reason, sold his holding there and moved to a farm, purchased in Calhoun Co., near Grantsville, (now W, Va.). In 1865 he sold his farm and moved to Janesville, Ohio, where he lived six mos. He then moved back to W, Va., and located in Barbour Co., near Meadowsville - here he lived for eleven years - then back to Tyler Co. - and after this he moved to Harrison Co., where he spent his remaining days. Children of Benj. M. and Ann Brown Wolverton were: Charles F., born 1848, Flemington, (now W, Va.); George B., born 1850, Evansville, (now W. Va.,); Joab J., born Mar. 28, 1852, Flemington, (now W. Va.), died Aug. 29, 1853; Martin B., born Aug. 17, 1854, Grantsville, Cal. Co., died Jan. 5, 1857: Jasper Newton, born Jan 27, 1857, Grantsville; Clinton Burgess, born June 7, 1858, Grantsville; Sarah C., born June 7, 1858, Grantsville; Elizabeth E., born Sept. 26, 1860, Grantsville; Benjamin Irving, born April 22, 1862.

Benj. Middleton Wolverton was not a soldier during the Civil War, but he worked for the Government - by baling hay to help in providing food for the fre t herds of commandeered horses, used by the cavalry. He was a Republican, a great reader of the Bible, a member of the Baptist Church - very decided in his convictions and he knew Baptist Church Doctrine. He died at his home in Harrison co., near Clarksburg, W, Va., May 15, 1909, at the age of 81, and is at rest in the Masonic Cemetary, Clarksburg, W, Va...

Ann Brown, wife of Benj. M. Wolverton, was born near Evansville, (now W, Va.), Mar. 10, 1823. She was the daughter of George, the second son of Thomas Brown, a Revolutionary Soldier, and Sarah Bartlett Brown. The Wm. Brown Plantation, Prince William Co., Va., had an interesting setting. (These were Ann's people and the first Wm. Brown came from the British Isles, about the time of 1632, and married a Miss. Jales, dau. of John Hales.) Fifteen miles east of Mt. Vernon; ten miles east lived Geo. Mason, who wrote the Constitution of Va. in 1776: ten miles north lived the Blackburns; three east lived the Blands and Ewells and in this same vicinity lived the Buckners, Byrres and Fairfaxes; south, near Dumfries, lived the Harrisons and the Bullitts; also three miles south, lived Mason Locke Weems, the miller and minister who wrote the "Life of Washington"...

The inventory of Wm. Brown's slaves, made Feb. 2, 1807, runs as follows. 1 negro Eliga. 100 pounds; 1 negro James, 105; 1 negro John, 100 pounds; 1 negro Bill, 90 pounds; 1 negro Buckner, 60 pounds; 1 negro John, 45 pounds; 1 woman Hannah, 75 pounds; 1 child Hannah, 25 pounds; 1 child Patience, 75 pounds; 1 small boy, Peter, 20 pounds; one woman and child, Lizzie, 60 pounds. Including cows, horses, and farming equiptment, making a total of 10,715 pounds.

Wm. Brown died in 1807 - his second son Thomas was born Sept. 7, 1706 in Prince Wm. Co., Va. In Oct. 1780, when he was twenty yrs. of age, he inlisted in Capt. John Pritt's Company, under John Col. Wm. Lucas, of the Va. troops, and marched south, joining Gen. Greens Army in South Carolina. He was on duty at the celebrated battle of Cowpens, South Carolina on Jan. 17, 1781. On Oct. 20, 1785, he married Anna Ash (born 1763) and they lived for a time near Rectortown, Va. during the same period that John Marshall (Chief Justice of the United States), lived near Manassas Gap, on Goose Creek - all living in the same neighborhood...

It is said, that about this time, (1830) Thomas Brown was offered $20,000 for his negroes - this sum he refused for he seldom sold any of them. In 1833 a disease broke out among them and within the next two years, eighteen had died. At the age of 70 yrs., he was still a very active person and enthusiastic hunter and daring horse back rider - never a jump to difficult. He blew his horn to summons his negroes and his dogs. Thomas Brown died in Preston Co, (now W. Va.), Aug, 1844, at the age of 84...

George the father of Ann Brown Wolverton, married Sarah F. Bartlett, dau. of Thomas Bartlett. The children of this marriage were: Thomas B; Benjamin B.; Ann; Charles; John; Elizabeth; Thornsburry Baily; Mary J. and Elenor... Ann Brown Wolverton was a slender woman of medium height, weighed about 112 pounds, with bluish gray eyes and brown hair. She died June 4, 1900, grave location - Masonic Cemetary, Clarksburg, W, Va.

Jasper Newton Wolverton, born Jan. 1857, married Sophroia Mason

born Sept. 25, 1960), she was the dau of a prosperous farmer of Taylor Co. They were married at the brides home on Oct. 7, 1877, by Rev. Aaron Barnett, Of this union there were born children: Mary M., Mar. 11, 1879, d. Mar 10, 1916; Howard M., July 28, 1880, d. June 30, 1940; Wayne Jay, July 30, 1882, d. ; William Rufus, Apr. 30, 1884, d. Nov. 1950; Adah M., Aug 17, 1886, d. 1946; Benj. H., Nov 26, 1888, d. Dec. 26, 1928; Lloyd Brown, Nov. 29, 1890, d. 1948; Florence May, Dec. 29, 1893, d. Dec. 29, 1893; Lawrence Ray, Dec. 29, 1893, d. Sept. 20, 1927; Herman C., July 28, 1900; Alice Mildred, Aug.1 1904 (Herman C. d. Dec. 22, 1901.)... Jasper Newton Wolverton died Dec. 22, 1923, and his wife Sophronia M. Mason Wolverton died July 24, 1926. Both father and mother along with Howard, Benj. H. and Ray are at rest in the I.O.O.F. Cemetery, Salem W, Va...

Jasper Newton Wolverton, born 1857, married Sophronia Mason. J. N.W. was a Baptist of staunch conviction and was very outstanding in his Church's activities. He believed, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." "The door is open, the opportunity is before you, what shall you do?" We can remind ourselves that J.N.W. was four generations removed from our children; and in remembering if you should go back four generations from Jasper Newton's time, you would be in the era of Daniel II (1739), a period in which activities were very closely guarded by religious beliefs. Much os this early religious foundation and dedication must have flowed strongly in the veins of J.N.W. and he to the best of his ability fulfilled his purpose. Jasper Newton was a gentleman farmer, very proper and very strict with the members of his family. He owned several hundred acres of farm land in Doddridge Co. (W. Va.). He secured either an education (two doctors and several teachers or real estate upon his children - dying with several thousand dollars to his account My father, Howard Mason Wolverton, the oldest son and second child, born 1880, bought his first car in 1923, the year grandfather Wolverton died, I was only 6 years old at the time, but I remember grandfather well. He was never harsh with me, but seemed to expect a great deal out of children. He, from early manhood, wore a very neatly trimmed mustache (some called it an English mustache), and his clothes were of a very fine cut. The time of his death was a very sad time for all of the loosen- understanding grandchildren. The old well-buil farm house was always a welcome haven for all of the grand-children with a willing grandmother in charge, ready to help in all things. Grandmother's apples pies were stacked five to eight high, and when she cut them, she cut right down through from top to bottom - I tried my best each time to eat two pcs. The old farm house still stands strong today, but along with the lands it has passed out of the Wolverton hands. The house and lands were located 5 miles below Salem, W, Va Jasper Newton Wolverton was also a teacher and Civil Engineer. He surveyed a great deal of the coal lands in both Harrison and Doddrige Cos. His drawings were very neat and many remain today in fine detail His wife, Sophronia Mason was the dau. of Abraham and Emzy Newton Mason of Fruntytown, Taylor Co., W, Va. Signed, Charles Evans Wolverton, July 3, 1960

JASPER NEWTON WOLVERTON'S LAST MESSAGE

Rev. E. J. Woofter: Please use such of the following as you deem prop

Nov. 7, 1923. While I have a little strength left, I wish to say a few words to those who will assemble around my body,, before the sam is deposited in the mother earth: I became a member of Belington Baptist Church, by baptism, in the year 1872, as I know remember it. Late an organization member of the Jarvisville Baptist Church, by experienc

I have always held the sacredness of the Holy Scriptures Firmly, believing the ETERNAL LIFE through Christ, knowing I could not merit salvation by works, at the same time realizing my Christian duties. I feel that I am dying, and in the fullest of faith in Christ my willing Savior. Through my mind runs John 3:16: "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him, should not perish, but have everlasting life." This gives us full assurance of EVERLASTING or ETERNAL LIFE, because I know and feel that He included me in his atonement, when He tasted death for every man. The Scripture cited, not only included me, but you also, if you believe, and if you do not, I plead with you to do so at once. Pray God for a living faith. I am pleading with you from the brink of the tomb. Now when you are looking into my dead face, you are seeing a picture of yourself, a little way in the future, at the close of you own life. I wish you to realize, that in Life and Death, I desire your Salvation, and when in later years, you pass by my grave, you will recall this my last message to the living. I will meet you no more in the Church on Sunday, where formerly we listened to and studied God's Word, and talked of the Spiritual Life; but I will be waiting on the other shore to greet you. I feel that I am not going among strangers. I have children over there, father and mother, friends and acquaintances are there. God, the Father and my Savior, are there to receive all of the redeemed into Glory. Death will never again trouble me. I am at rest. I plead with you to make ETERNAL LIFE your FIRST and LAST aim. Try to recall that Christ, on the Cross, thought of you as His future child, purchased by His blood; and try to understand the love of His Father in giving an only begotten Son, to suffer death that we might have ETERNAL LIFE free, without money and without price. God still loves us with that same love that caused Him to send his son into the world to save us from ETERNAL death. From my casket, I am bidding you all an earthly farewell. God be with you, till we meet again. Death is swallowed up in Victory, through Christ."
Lovingly, your friend, Jasper Newton Wolverton.
(Adopted by me, years ago.) "I feel a strong immortial hope, Which bears my Spirit up. Beneath it's mountain load; Redeemed from death and grief and pain, I soon find my friends again, Within the arms of God." Signed, Jasper Newton Wolverton.

(The forgone message and verse of poetry in the hand writing of J.N.W., were enclosed in a sealed envelope with the following endorsement thereon:) "To be handed to the minister conducting my funeral, to make such use of as he may deem proper." Signed, Jasper Newton Wolverton, (Doddridge Co. W, Va.)

Mary Monta Wolverton, 1st. child of J.N. and Saphronia Mason Wolverton, was born, Mar. 11, 1879, died Mar. 10, 1916. Mary Monta married Gus Trough, and of this union a son was born. Their son Harry married Irene Strother of Wilsonburg, W, Va. Harry is deceased, but of this union there was one child, Monta Sue.

Howard Mason Wolverton, b. 1880, m. Bessie E. Hyer (born Jan. 13, 1887 in Braxton Co.), dau. of James Bruce Hyer of Clay Co. and Eva Jane Beall of Braxton Co. - all of W, Va. J.B. Hyer's second wife, Eva. Cornelia Farnsworth was a cousin to Eva Jane Beall. Bessie's father was a blacksmith, farmer, and Post Master at Flatwoods, W, Va., owning much of the original lands in and around the town. In later years he retired to his lands at Saltlick, W, Va. H.M. and Bessie Wolverton had four sons, James Newton, Howard Lyle, John Mason and Charles Evans Wolverton - all served in the last war; three in the Army, one in the Navy. Born July 28, at Jarvisville, Harrison Co., the son of J.N. and Saphronia M. Wolverton, Howard Mason Wolverton received his Marshall College and Salem Academy training ending with an A.B. Degree. He, his

father and his son James all taught at the same Long Run school in Doddridge Co. H.M.W. was principal of Morgan School at the time of his death. He and his wife were baptised into the Clarksburg Baptist Church, Apr. 15, 1914. He served as superintendent of Church School and was a deacon. He was modest in manners, retiring in disposition.

James Newton Wolverton, born Apr. 7, 1910 (son of H.M. and Bees Hyer Wolverton) Flemington, W, Va.; married Ruth Marie Nixon, born Nov. 4, 1911, Gypsy, W, Va. (dau. of George Jefferson and Stella Pearl Bartlett Nixon - both of Harrison Co., W, Va.). Of this union James Newton Wolverton Jr. was born on May 23, 1943, Clarksburg, W, Va. James Sr. is a 1934 graduate of Salem College, with both A.B. and B.S. degrees. His wife is a 1937 W, Va. University graduate, maj. in Music and Home Economics. James and Ruth have completed their fourth year in teaching for the Bureau of Indian Affairs at the Government Native High School, Mt. Edgecumbe, Alaska. James enlisted in the U.S. Army, Ord. as Sgt. in active service on Jan. 23, 1943 - discharged Oct. 1, 1945. He served with the 556 Ord. Heavy Main. Co., Tank in the European Thea. of Operations, with the Seventh Armored Division, from the south of France to the center of Germany.

Charleston W, Ba., Howard Lyle Wolverton, b. Mar. 23, 1912 at Clarksburg, W, Va. the son of Howard Mason and Bess Hyer Wolverton; married Helen Irene Jackson (dau. of Neva Bernice McMillion Jackson and the late Dr. Kenna Jackson), b. Nov 7, 1915 at Rickwood, W, Va. Of this union two children were born: Lyle Craig, b. May 3, 1945, Key West, Florida and Susan Carlyre, b. July 2, 1950, Charleston. W, Va. Served in U.S. Navy as Chief Petty Officer, enlisted Dec. 12, 1942, discharged Oct. 21, 1945. Lyle is employed in the small loan business.

John Mason Wolverton, born July 12, 1914 (son of H.M. and Bess Hyer Wolverton) Clarksburg, W, Va.; married Flora Jane Gaston, born Sept. 4, 1913 (dau. of Claud and Elsa Jane Somerville Gaston of Duck Creek and Goodhope, W, Va.). Of this union two boys were born: John Cyrus, Oct. 14, 1942, Clarksburg, W, Va. and Thomas Sidney, Jan 6. 1947, Pittsburg, Pa. John Mason is a 1937 Salem College graduate, A.B. Degree, attended Robert Morris School of Business and Duquesne University School in Accounting, is presently employed by the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. Flora Jane is a 1943 graduate of the University of Michigan School of Nursing. Mason served his country during World War II, serving in the Infantry, 1st. Division, 1st. Army, European Thea. of Operation. He was one of the first U.S. Troops to walk ashore on the Normandy Beach-following the initial landing of the Rangers - D-Day plus One, June 7th He followed the 1st, Div. offensive, until wounded in the Hurtgen Forest. U.S. Army, 1943 - 45.

Charles Evans Wolverton, b. Mar. 4, 1917, m. Wilma Genevieve Lake, b. Sept. 2[illegible], 1916 (dau. of David Baker Lake and Fannie Anna Cox Lake of Wolf's Summit), married Sept. 29, 1945. Of this union two daus. were born Diana Linne, b. May 18, 1950, and Linda Ann, b. July 23, 1955
Charles Evans Wolverton, born Mar. 4, 1917, in Clarksburg, W, Va., the fourth son of Howard Mason Wolverton, (born 1880), and Bess Hyer Wolverton. He attended local schools and graduated from Salem College in 1940 - taking his Bachelor of Arts Degree. He is now (and has been for the last nineteen years) employed by the National Carbon Co. (Union Carbide Corp.) as assistant analyst in quality control. During this time he spent 38 months in the United States Army (World War II). Entered services Sept. 14, 1942, date of separation Oct. 26, 1945. Grade Tec. 4 (Sgt.) Served in European Theater for 33 months, 195th. Ord. Depot Co., Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland and Central Europe were the battles and campaigns served in.

Wayne Jay Wolverton, born at Jarvisville, Harr. Co., W, Va. July 30, 1882, son of Jasper Newton and Saphronia Mason Wolverton, died Feb. 29, 1960 at his home in Elkins W, Va. Wayne married Hattie Morgan Sharp, dau. of Rev. Jasper Newton Sharp and Cora Amoretta Grimes Sharp. W.J. attended Marshall College; spent his life in the Railway Mail Service (34 yrs. on the Elkins to Charleston run); was an active Baptist. Hattie's parents were from Pocahontas Co. Of the W.J. and Hattie union the following children were born: Ruth Maxine, Aug. 24, 1912; Robert Lee, Oct. 5, 1914; Wayne Jay Jr., Mar. 10, 1918; Cornelia, July 12, 1922 (all at Elkins). Hattie M. Sharp, born Apr. 9, 1887, Dell, Grayson Co. Va.

Ruth Wolverton Withers, born Aug. 24, 1912, Elkins W, Va., eldest child of Wayne Jay and Hattie Sharp Wolverton. The place of interment for her father in Maplewood Cemetery, Elkins, V, Va. Ruth married Carter Barnes Withers, July 13, 1935, Oakland, Maryland. Carter was born Nov. 13, 1907, Bridgeport, W, Va., the sixth child of Rev. Ammon Brook and Nellie Wenzer Withers. Nancy Ruth, dau. of Ruth and Carter Withers was born, Nov. 27, 1937, Fairmont, W, Va. Ruth received her degree (B.S.E.) from W, Va. University - her husband, Carter, his degree (B.S. in Engineering) from the same school - their dau, Nancy Ruth, her degree (A.B.) from the same school, and she will soon reveive her (M.A.) degree from the University of N.C. In Sept., 1960, Nancy will join the faculty of Elon College, near Greensboro, N.C. Carter entered active Military Service as 1st. Lt.,1942; promoted to Maj., 1945; released from active duty, 1946 (after 50 mos. continuous service); continued in active reserve; promoted to Lt. Col., 1954; retired to inactive status, 1960 (after 28 yrs. service). Carter is a direct descendent of John Hereford, Washington's supply sgt. and aid to the Marquis de Lafayette, a French Gen., who helped the American Colonies in their War for Independence. Ruth, also relates to us the following... Pvt. Thomas Brown, who is our direct Rev. War ancestor through our great grandmother, Ann Brown Wolverton from Preston Co., settled Brown' Mills, Preston Co. Robert Decker, W, Va. University prof., owns and lives in the old stone house, built by Thom. Brown, on the Halleck Road near Reedsville... Carter is employed by the Monongahela Electric Sys he has served as manager of the Willow Island and Albright Power Stations.

Robert Lee Wolverton, born Oct. 5, 1914, son of Wayne J. and Hattie S. Wolverton, attended Public Schools of Elkins and Davis and Elkins College. He received an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y. and entered the Academy July, 1934, graduating at 2nd. Lt. in June, 1938. He married Lelia Kathleen Goodwin, dau. of Charles Austin and Bess McClintic Goodwin, on Aug. 17, 1938. Their son, Robert Lockland was born in Hawaii, Aug. 24, 1941, where his father served at Scholfield Barracks...(Robert L. is today in the U.S. Air Force, serving in Texas). Cap. Robert Lee Wolverton was promoted to Lt. Col. in Mar. 1943 and on Oct. 1943 he sailed for England in Command of the 3rd. Bat., 506 Reg., 101st. Airborn Division. On June 6, 1944, he jumped into combat, near Carentan, France. He was never seen again by his men and on Jan. 3, 1945, he was reported killed in action. He was awarded (Oct. 1945) Posthumin June, 1948, at the West Point Post Cemetery with full Military Honors. Robert Lee Wolverton was a member of the Baptist Church, Elkins, W, Va.

Wayne Jay Wolverton Jr., born March 10, 1918, Elkins, W, Va., served as Lieutenant, U.S. Navy during World War II. Wayne Jr. is the son of Wayne Jay and Hattie S. Wolverton, married Betty Jane Starford on May 29, 1941. Betty was born in Clarksburg, W, Va., Sept. 15, 1919; the daughter of Robert Fenwick and Elizabeth Powell Starford. The children of Wayne Jr. and Betty are: Beth Ellen, Dec. 2, 1946; Barbara Ann, Nov 24, 1950; Wayne Jay III, Aug. 4, 1957,

Cornelia Wolverton Moler, born July 12, 1922, Elkins, W. Va. (dau of Wayne Jay and Hattie Sharp Wolverton); married Calvin Gordon Moler, Baltimore, Md.). Children: Lee Gordon Moler, born Feb. 14, 1945, Elkins, W, Va.; Deborah Anne, born Apr. 7, 1950, Parkersburg, W, Va.; and Carol Lynn, born Nov. 29, 1955, Havre de Grace, Md. Calvin Gordon Moler served as a Tec. Sgt. in the U.S. Air Force during World War II. He was a radio operator and gunner in a B - 24 Liberator Bomber with the 15th. Air Force in Italy - flew 50 combat missions.

William Rufus Wolverton, born April 30, 1868, died during the fall of 1950, the son of Jasper Newton and Saphronia Mason Wolverton. William Rufus mar. Jessie May Stout the dau. of Luther Dunkin and Adaline Tucker Stout. Jessie was born, July 20, 1886, near Bridgeport, W, Va. Their only child, Phyllis, born, Jan. 17, 1911, W.R. taught his first school (t 18 yrs. of age), at Center Point, Dodd. Co,. W, Va. -- he attended Marshall College, worked as a railway mail clerk; the greater part of his life was spent in the public schools of West Virginia. He was superintendent of schools of Coal District and acted as a supervisor of a school at Morgantown.

Phyllis May Wolverton, born Jan 17, 1911, Elkins, W, Va.; the only child of William Rufus and Jessie Stout Wolverton; married Edward Hervey. George Ed., the husband of the subject of this sketch, served his country in time of war: spending three yrs. in the European Theater of Operations - in three invasions, including the invasion of North Africa. Ed. entered the service as a 1st. Lt. and returned as a Lt. Col. (in the Signal Corps). Edward has held very responsible positions using his electrical engineering training. Husband and wife are both college grads., and Phyllis has taught several terms of school. Their children are: Melinda Lou, born Sept. 30, 1942, Charleston, W, Va.; and Bonnie Diane, born May 18, 1948, Charleston, W, Va.

Lloyd Brown Wolverton, born Nov. 29, 1890, West Union, W, Va., son of Jasper Newton and Saphronia Mason Wolverton. Lloyd Brown mar. Nancy B. Cather, dau. of John B. and Sarah Emily McDonald Cather of Flemington, W, Va. Nancy B. was born Apr. 14, 1891. Lloyd Brown Wolverton spent his life in the practice of Dentistry, being a graduate of the School of Dentistry, Baltimore, Md.; he was also active in farming and enjoyed living on the farm, overseeing his cattle and sheep. The writer has spent many pleasant Sundays, on the farm, with the subject of this sketch and his family. Of this union there were born children; Virginia, Eva. Lloyd, Paul, and Harriet.

Emily Virginia May Wolverton McCoy, was born Mar. 14, 1916, the dau. of Lloyd Brown and Bertha Cather Wolverton. Virginia married Daniel Farris McCoy. Their children: Sharon Francis, born Apr. 7, 1935, mar. William James Garvin, born Sept. 22, 1932 (their son, Kent Daniel Garvin, born Jan. 2, 1960): Phyllis Ruth, born Jun. 9, 1936, mar. Charles Robert McCall, born June 20, 1935; James Lloyd McCoy, born Oct. 1, 1937, mar. Ann Marie Walters, born Jan. 21, 1941 (their son James Michel, born Mar. 4, 1960). Daniel and Virginia have a fine farm, "Lone Star Farm", located near Waynesburg, Penna.

Eva Madeline Wolverton, born Sept. 25, 1919, Richwood, W, Va. the 2nd. dau. of Lloyd Brown and Bertha Cather Wolverton. Eva Wolverton is a graduate of W, Va. University, and has for the past number of years an employee of Union Carbide, Charleston, W, Va.

Lloyd Cather Wolverton, born Oct. 1, 1921, Flemington, W, Va. 1st son of Lloyd Brown and Nancy Bertha Cather Wolverton. Lloyd married Mary LaVaughn Spurgeon on July 3, 1942. LaVaughn was born on May 26, 1920, Grove, W, Va., the dau. of Thruman and Nancy Vivian Simpson Simpson Spurgeon, of Doddridge Co., W, Va. Lloyd and LaVaughn are both ve:

successful teachers, being graduates of Salem College, and Lloyd has been recently attending W, Va. University (during his summer vacation.

William Paul Wolverton, born Jan. 14, 1925, West Union, W, Va.; son of Lloyd Brown and Bertha Cather Wolverton. Paul was married at Salem, W, Va. to Ann Lyle Kemper, who was born on Jan. 17, 1921 at Parkersburg, W, Va. Ann's father was Roy E. Kemper, born May 17, 1882 died Sept. 28, 1935; Ann's mother was Edna B. Sherwood, born Apr. 3, 1889, Sherwood, W, Va., died Dec. 15, 1930... both buried in the Wolverton Cemetery. The children of William Paul and Ann Lyle Wolverton are: Rebecca Ann, born Mar. 28, 1947; Lloyd Kemper, born Sept. 15, 1949; Mary Virginia, born Oct. 25, 1955; Robin Louise, born Oct. 27, 1958. Paul served his country during World War II; from May, 1943 to Jan, 1946; of this time, 12 mos. were spent in Europe (in the Signal Corp), serving in France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Austria. He received three battle stars, the Presidential Unit Citation, ribbons and honorable discharge. Paul and Ann live in New Matamoras, Ohio were Paul is teaching.

Harriet Wolverton Ranson, born Aug. 27, 1927, dau. of Lloyd Brown and Bertha Cather Wolverton. Harriet married; George Joseph Ranson, son of Joseph and L. Mae Ranson, was born June 23, 1924. Of this union there were children: George David Ranson, born June 24, 1952; and Joseph Lloyd Ranson, born Oct. 3, 1953. Harriet has been teaching this year and is very busy with her activities.

From Gretna Wolverton: Gretna Gibson Wolverton, born May, 13, 1891, Dodd. Co., W, Va., dau. of Enoch Smith Gibson and Alice Augusta Davisson Gibson (both intered at the Methodist Cemetery, Webster, Taylor Co.). Husband, Benj. Harrison Wolverton, b. Nov. 26, 1888, d. Dec 26, 1926 (intered Odd Fellows Cemetery, Salem, W, Va.). Benj. Harrison was a school teacher and farmer of Dodd. Co. Of this union 7 children were born: Kathryn May, May 15, 1913; John Benj.; Nov. 18, 1914; Mary Alice, Dec. 12, 1915; Harold Gibson, Sept. 12, 1917; Eugene Jasper, Nov. 8, 1919; Walton Lynn, Sept. 24, 1921; and Dennis Smith, Aug. 22, 1926. All five sons served in the armed forces durign World War II. Walton L. Wolverton (unmarried), entered armed service Mar. 4, 1943 - discharged Nov. 13, 1945 (Sgt. U. S. A. F., E. T. O.).

Clarksburg, W, Va., Dear Charles: My contribution for the history follows... John Benj. Wolverton, b. Nov. 18, 1914, son of Benj. Harrison and Gretna Gibson Wolverton, My wife was the dau, of Rev. William H. Knisley and Mary Edna Holbert Knisley. My wife died Mar. 13, 1956, interred at the Floral Hills Memorial Gardens, Clarksburg, W, Va. Of this union there were three children (all born at Clarksburg, W, Va) John Benj. Wolverton Jr., b. Oct. 11, 1943; Karen Beth, b. Nov, 23, 1945; Susan Elaine, b. Aug. 6, 1947. Signed, Your Cousin, John B. Wolverton. John is employed by the Hope Nat. Gas Co.

Weirton, W, Va., Dear Cousin and Family: 'Am sending some of the information you requested - 'have been away from home so long, it would be impossible for me to remember all the dates. Hope my letter finds you and family enjoying life. I want to attend the Reunion, to be held on Sun. July 31, 1960. Kathryn May Wolverton (Zeigler), b. Apr. 15, 1913, Dodd. Co., dau. of Benj. Harrison and Gretna Gibson Wolverton. My husband is James Robert Zeigler of West Union, W, Va. Our children are: Mrs. Mary Lou Varner, b. Aug. 18, 1934 (she and husband have two children); Mrs. Sue Ann Provenzano, b. Mar. 26, 1936 (she and her husband have two children and reside in France); Mrs. Marjory Lee Glover, b. Apr. 16, 1938 (she and husband have one child); James Robert Zeigler Jr., b. June 11, 1944 (Roberta Jane, twin of James Rob. Jr., passed away July 11, 1944). Signed, Sincerely, Kathryn.

Mary Alice Wolverton Freeman, dau. of Benj. Harrison and Gretna Gibson Wolverton, born Dec. 12, 1915. Mary mar. Roland Elwood Freeman, born Jan. 27, 1912. Roland's father was Oston Evans Freeman, and his mother was Hattie Armenda Cox Freeman. Roland's father was born, May 8 1877 and his mother was born, Sept. 27, 1878. The three children of Mary and Roland are: Dorth. Jean Freeman Mitchell, born Mar. 19, 1937 Clarksburg, W, Va.; Thomas Evans Freeman, born Dec. 17, 1938; John Richard Freeman, born Nov. 30, 1954, Buckeye, Salem R.#2, Dodd. Co., W, Va.

Harold Gibson Wolverton, born Sept. 12, 1917, son of Benj. Harrison and Gretna Gibson Wolverton; married Glenda Geraldine Nicholson, dau. of Charles E. Nicholson (born 1876), and Lumnie E. _____ Nicholson (born 1881). The four children of Harold and Glenda are: Helen June, born Apr. 1, 1939, Steubenville, Ohio; Judy Ann, born June 7, 1941, Weirton, W, Va.; Harold Daniel, born Sept. 14, 1946, Stoubenville; and Glenda Louise, born Nov. 4, 1952, Steubenville. Harold and family are members of the Memorial Baptist Church, Weirton. Harold served his country in the U.S. Navy during World War No. Two. Harold has for many years been an employee of the Weirton Steel Co.

Eugene Jasper Wolverton, born Nov. 8, 1918, third son of Benj. Harrison and Gretna Gibson Wolverton. On Nov. 27, 1946, Eugene married Marjorie Pass of Manchester, England. Marjorie was born, July 6, 1926. Joseph Brownhill Pass (the father of Marjorie) was born Apr. 17, 1901, Manchester, England. The children of Eugene and Marjorie are: Candace Lynn, born Sept. 18, 1952; and Gary Stuart, born May 28, 1958. The subject of this sketch entered Military service in Mar., 1942. Later he landed in Scotland...left South Hampton on D - Day plus 3 and landed on the coast of France on D - Day plus 3 with the Second Arm. Div. (with the first American Troops to occupy Berlin.) Discharged as Sgt. Tech. in 1945. Eugene has spend the past several years as an employee of the Monongahela Power Co. Majorie, also tells us that her mother's name was Mary Smethurst Pass; and that she too, like her father, was born in Manchester, England.)

Dennis Smith Wolverton, born Aug., 22, 1926, son of Benj. Harrison and Gretna G. Wolverton, married Ila J. Baker, who was born on Dec., 7 1928. Ila is the daughter of R. V. and Lettie Viola Ford Baker. Dennis and Ila have one child, a daughter, Denise Ann, born on June 28, 1958. Dennis is employed by the West Virginia Dept. of the State Road Commission in a supervisory capacity.

<u>Mildred Alice Wolverton</u>, Mrs. George Lewis, was born Aug. 1, 1904 the youngest child of Jasper N. and Saphronia M. Wolverton. Mildred married George P. Lewis, who was born at Deep Valley, W, Va., on May 2 1924. George's father was Arron F. and his mother was Barbara W. (Green) Lewis. Of the Mildred and George union two children were born: Betty Jane, June 20, 1925; and William Brown, Mar. 2, 1932. Betty mar A.E. Scott, and has two children: Terry Lee, Feb. 28, 1947; and Alice Nov. 14, 1951. William Brown, married Iris Seese, and has three children: Debra Gaye, Sept. 25, 1951; Kathryn Lou, 1952; and Linda Sue, Oc 2, 1957.

Sudbury, Mass.; Dear Mr. Wolverton: My grandfather was James S. Wolverton. He was called "Squire" by most everone. Grandfather had nine children; Helen Ann (my mother), Thomas, Lewis, Robert, James, Joab, John, Hettie and Florence. All of the children are dead, except Hettie Wolverton (Riddle) who lives in Grantsville, W, Va. Uncle Ben Wolverton, grandfather's brother, I knew, as I visited at his son's home near Clarksburg, before I was married. I had a copy of the Crest of the Wolverton Family hanging in my hall at "White Rocks". My grandfather married Eliza Ann Forrell. People called grandmother, "Lizana"

The grandchildren of grandfather Wolverton are; F. Roy Yoke, Grace Yoke White, and French A. Yoke (deceased). Thomas Wolverton married late in life, no children; Florence died very young; James deid, unmarried; Robert had one son, Robert Jr. (deceased); Lewis had two sons, Cecil and Lewis Jr.; Joab, deceased; John had a son James, two dau. Barbara and Helen; and Hettie Wolverton (Riddle) has three living sons - James Clyde, and Pete. The living Wolverton grandsons are: Jim, Cecil and Lewis Jr., (Robert Jr. is dead) - he has one dau., Helen. Uncle John was a Congressman. My husband, W.H.S. White was president of Shepherd' College for many years. Signed, Grace Yoke White.

William Randall Wolverton, born Aug. 30, 1910, Clarksburg, W, Va.; married Alma Christine Swisher, born Oct. 2, 1909, Weston, W, Va., the dau. of A.E. Swisher and Lola Huff Swisher - both deceased. Of this union three children were born: Norma Wolverton (Cooper), born Nov. 2, 1931, Flemington, W, Va.; William Arther, born Jan. 19, 1934, Clarksburg, W, Va.; Carol Ann, born July 16, 1944, Clarksburg, W, Va. My father William Henry Wolverton, born Aug. 10, 1884, Clarksburg, W, Va. died Aug. 25, 1953, buried at Bridgeport, W, Va. My mother Lucina Snider Wolverton, born July 24, 1884, Doddridge Co. W, Va. - she now reside at Nutter Fort, W, Va. with my brother, Harold Franklin Wolverton, born July 6, 1912. My grandfather, Clinton Burgess Wolverton, born 1858, Calhoun Co., W, Va., died 1925, buried in the Masonic Cemetery, Clarksburg, W, Va. My grandmother, Rebecca Bell Wolverton, born 1859, died 1918 buried in the Masonic Cemetery, Clarksburg, W, Va. My grandmother, Rebecca Bell Wolverton, born 1859, died 1918, buried in the Masonic Cemetery, Clarksburg, W, Va. Of this union there were children: William, my father; Esther Wolverton (Batten) of Sebering, Ohio; Mary Wolverton (Glasscock), Clarksburg, W, Va.; Kate Wolverton (Wyatt), Clarksburg, W, Va. Randall had 19 1/2 mos. in the U.S. Navy, Pacific Theatre - his son, William served in the U.S.N. from 1951 to 1954. Dear Charles: My grandfather, Clinton "Byrd" was educated in the public schools of his time. He was a most beautiful scribe, Hazel Atlas employee, Notary Public, Odd Fellow, Mason, and life-long Baptist. My father "Bill" was educated in the Public Schools of Harrison Co. He earned his Engineering Degree six mos. ahead of scheduled time, went to Wendel with the Maryland Coal Co., and divided his time between there and the Simpson Creek Collieries Co. - and serving as superintendent part of this time. He was a IOOF, Shriner and Mason. I was educated in Taylor Co. Schools, am presently employed by P.P. Glass Co. in the Production Dept. "Bill", my son is in his third yr. at Fairmont State Teachers College. Signed, Randall Wolverton, Clarksburg, W, Va.

Everett, Penn., Dear Cousin Charles: Frist of all, I am George Brown Wolverton's dau., Blanche. There were seven in the family: Erbie Wolverton (Geldbaugh); Nora Wolverton (Curren); Maggie Wolverton; Lum; Richard (Dick); Eliza Wolverton (Power); and myself - all are deceased, but Eliza and myself. Grandmother's name was Ann Brown - Uncle "Bird's wife's family name was Bell (Rebecca) - my mother's name was also, Bell (Malissa), but not of the same family. Jessie Stout Wolverton, tells me that there is only one of Uncle "Jeps" family living - Mildred who lives in Akron, Ohio. My husband passed away 8 yrs. ago. I have three daus: Mrs. Ruth LeVan, born Jan. 21, 1903; Evelyn Fort, born Feb. 7, 1904; (a son, born July 24, 1905, died Apr. 6, 1913); the 4th child was a dau., born Aug. 23, 1914 - all Furlongs. My date of birth was Jan. 16, 1881. Signed, Mrs. William A. Furlong. (The daus. are Mrs. C.C. LeVan, Mrs. F.R. Fort and Mrs. Thos. 2. Craig.)

Robert Clyde Wolverton, born Mar. 4th., 1923, Munday, W, Va,; father's name, Thomas Jefferson Wolverton, born Oct. 2nd., 1874, Barbour Co., W, Va., died Mar. 12th., 1955, buried, Hartley Cemetery,

Brohard, (Wirt Co.), W, Va.; mother's name, Icie Gay Smith Wolverton, born Feb. 20, 1889. Robert Clyde's grand father was Martin Wolverton, buried, Hartley Cemetery, Brohard, W, Va.; grand mother was Mary Jane Rogers Wolverton, buried, Hartley Cemetery, Brohard, W, Va. On Oct. 10, 1948, Robert Clyde Wolverton married Helen Mae Bradley, born Aug. 7, 1925, Barberton, Ohio. The children of this union were: Stephen Clyde, born Aug. 31, 1949; James Lee, born Nov. 14, 1951; Thomas Roy, born Jan. 31, 1958 - all born at Parkersburg, W, Va.

The father of Helen Mae Bradley Wolverton was Roy Stephen Bradley and the mother was Myrtle (Rupert) Bradley. Parkersburg, Signed Robert Clyde Wolverton.

CHAPTER VI

JOHN MARSHALL WOLVERTON

John M. Wolverton was elected to the 69th Congress, as a representive from West Virginia; to serve from March 4th, 1925 to March 3rd, 1927. He was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1926 to the Seventh-ieth Congress. John M. was born in Big Bend, Calhoun County, West Virginia, Jan. 31, 1872. His schocling - Glenville and Fairmont State Normal Schools, West Virginia University, where he graduated from Law in 1901. After his term in Congress, he returned to law practice in Richwood.[1]

John Marshall Wolverton was the son of James S. and Eliza Ann (Ferrell) Wolverton. His father was born in 1832 in Taylor County, West Virginia His mother was born in 1835 in Uniontown, Pa. Joab Wolverton was the father of James S. Wolverton.

Congressman John Marshall Wolverton was the dean of the Nicholas County Bar, and for many years enjoyed an extensive law practice in all the courts of that district. His father was a farmer, and John M. grew up on the farm. Mr. Wolverton was born on the home farm at Big Bend in Calhoun County, West Virginia, Jan. 31, 1872, son of James S. and Eliza Ann (Ferrell) Wolverton. His father was born in 1832 in Taylor County, West Virginia. His mother was born in 1835 in Uniontown, Penn., and was a child when her parents settled at White Day in Monongalia County, West Virginia. James S. Wolverton was both a farmer and a business man at Big Bend, Calhoun County. Joab Wolverton, the father of James. S. Wolverton, was a Baptist minister, but in the absence of a church of that demorination James S. Wolverton became a Methodist. He passed awa venerable in years, highly respected and honored and within a month of his eightieth birthday. The children, nine in all, of those worthy parents were: Helen A., wife of S.G. Yoke, of Morgantown; Thomas J., eldest son, Calhoun County, a bachlor; Lewis G., a farmer of the home-stead; Robert F., deceased; Joab D., an attorney at Long Beach, Cal.; James A., deceased, who died a short time before graduation in medicine Lillian, who died in infancy; John Marshall next to the youngest of the family; and Hattie M., wife of Dr. S.W. Riddle, of Mt. Zion, Calhoun County.[2]

[1](The first paragraph of the above was taken from The Biography of Congress).
[2](Taken from HISTORY OF WEST VIRGINIA, OLD AND NEW, AND WEST VIRGINIA BIOGRAPHY; Vol. III; The American Historical Society; Chicago, New York, 1923)

Daniel Dunno Tompkins Farnsworth (great-uncle of Bessie Hyer, the wife of Howard Mason Wolverton - father and mother of the author) was born on Staten Island, New York, Dec. 23, 1819. His father, James S., and grandfather. Daniel Farnsworth, with their families, moved from Staten Island to the town of Buckhannon, Lewis County, Virginia, now Upshur County, West Virginia, in June, 1821, where our subject has resided the most part of his life. He was brought up a farmer; in early life he learned the tailor trade with Charles Lewis in Clarksburg, and followed that trade for a few years, after which he merchandised for 14 yrs. He is now a farmer and owns a full roll mill. When the county of Upshur was formed, in 1852, he was one of the first magistrates. He was electe to the House of Delegates in 1861, to meet at Richmond, Virginia.

Soon after his election Civil War broke out and he was deprived of going to Richmond; but by virtue of his election, was a member of the first House of Delegates that met the first day of July, 1861, in the city of Wheeling. He was also a member of the Convention of June 11, 1861, which met in Wheeling and re-organized the State government. He offered the first and only resolution looking to the formation of a new State, which motion was quickly tabled. The nerves of many failed them when the resolution was offered. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of State's Independence. He claimed to be the author of the ordinance of the State of West Virginia. He was a member of the House of Delegates of the new State, and was a member of the State Senate for 7 yrs., and for 2 yrs. President of the Senate; by virtue of which office he was Governor of the State.

During the Civil War his life was often threatened because of his advocacy of the Union versus secession. On one occasion in Philippi, while speaking in the face of an armed company of Confederates, he was told that if he did not desist from speaking for the Union, he would be riddled with bullets; but continued to speak, declaring that his voice should ever be heard in defense of the Union and the flag of his country.

(Taken from Prominent Men of West Virginia, by Atkinson and Gibbens, Wheeling, W.L. Callin, 1890.)

Note:
When I was a boy and visited with my grandmother Hyer (my mother's stepmother, Nelia Farnsworth Hyer) at Salt Lick, near Flatwoods, in Braxton County; the old rifle used by Daniel Farnsworth's people on their trip from Staten Island, hung on the wall. Some member of her family still has this gun in their possession.

Charles Evans Wolverton

Jacob Stephen Hyer (another relation of Bessie Hyer, the wife of Howard Mason Wolverton - father and mother of the author) ... For a man who when 13 yrs. old started in the world on his own resources, leaving home with his parent's consent, nothing ever given him, never in an extensive business career, having a bank protest, never sued on his individual liability, never made a business failure, and at the age of forty had $50,000 in cash account and property - all made honestly by his own hands - not a poor record.

He has been a merchant 20 yrs., dealing largely in ginseng, furs, wool, and other native products, and has been a real estate broker since 1881. He was mayor of Sutton in 1[illegible]; President of the Board of Education 10 yrs., and Sheriff of Braxton County. He was born near Braxton Court House, Jan. 10, 1849. One of the leading businessmen of West Virginia, of his time.[1]

Address of Edward Nathaniel Saxton Jacob Bonaparte Woolverton, Genealogist and Historian of Washington, D.C., at the meeting of the Family Reunion at Fenton, Michigan, Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 4th, 1939. Family down from Charles, 1660.

The National and International Association of Woolvertons held the firs Reunion at Island Park, Northumberland, Pennsylvania, Saturday, Aug. 19th., 1939. There was a large attendance, coming from twelve states; New York, New Jersay, Pennsylfania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Indiania, District of Columbia, California, Texas, Oklahoma, and Massachusetts. The object and purpose of the organization is to compile a complete Genealogy of the Woolvertons, to promote research of various family trees, to complete existing records of the Woolvertons, to chart various family trees to show their interralationship, to disseminate information about Woolvertons to Woolvertons, and to hold Reunions as necessary. Mrs. Grace Yore White, down from the fourth child Daniel B. 1704, is the Poet Laureate of the Wolvertons. The West Virginia Wolvertons held their Reunion Aug. 27, 1939, at Buckhannon, West Virginia. I was invited to talk on the early life of the Wolvertons. This Branch comes down from Daniel, the fourth son of the first Charles, and on down from Daniel's son Daniel, then William Joel, then Joab - and their brothers and sisters... All in attendance were informed of their correct tree, as I had completed charting same. The chart I have has been compiled from information of more than fifty years. So far as possible, final charting has been confined to documentary and Bible records, but some is from memory, checked from all available sources.

In Wolverton (England), the claim is made that the town of Wolverhampton was named after a Saxon Princess named Wulvur, which suggests that the family came down from a Princess who ruled that neighborhood in ancient times. It is known that the Wolvertons were followers of William the Conqueror and that they were sponsors of Oliver Cromwell. The Wolvertons were Barons under Norman Kings and were a power in forcing King John to sign the Magna Carta in 1215 A.D. The name Wolverton then appears as receiving title to writ, under King Henry III in 1237. The Wolvertons were active again, helping to force King James into exile and thereby establishing the Reign of William and Mary.

Legend of the Wolverton, or Woolverton Families in American-traditional the-derivation of the name is doubtful and there is evidence that prior to 1660 the name was spelled in a dozen ways. Wolfhere of Mercia, a Saxon raider, conquered the Island of Wight, nearly 1000 years ago.

[1]Taken from Prominent Men of West Virginia, by Atkinson and Gibbens, Wheeling, W.L. Callin, 1890.)

In return for military protection he surrendered his conquered territory to the Saxon King, King Ethelbert, King of the South Saxons. In return he was given a fortified town (Saxon - Ton) ; hence Wolfherton. In 1300 A.D. the name appears (Sir Ralph de) Wolfreton. At the station of Wolfreton on the Sandringham Estates the name in credited to Norse Origin.

Some authorities claim the Wolverstone family to be identical with Wolverston, but definitely not Wolferden which is pure Yorkshire. Therefore, Wolfherton, Wolfreton, Vulverton, Wulvarton, Wolferton, Wolverstone, Woolverston, Wolverston, Woolverton, Wolverton are all one in the same in origin.

Charles Woolverton, a Quaker (probably) from Staffordshire, sailed from Dorsetshire in 1682. He brought his two brothers Gabriel and John, but no records remain of either. This is a tradition of one authority. The family tree of Charles Woolverton, 1660 the Progenitor of all Wolvertons in America is as follows: A Quaker emigrant who sailed from England for America in 1682 on the Vessel "Welcome", as Gentleman, a man of means, 'Traditions'.

He landed at Newcastle on the Delaware River, Province of West Jersey. He was an overseer of a Quaker Colony, under George Fox and William Penn. George Fox was the founder of the Quakers, or Friends, and also organizer. The Brothers with Charles were Gabriel and John, who are not mentioned again. The traditions are that they may have died of small pox on the way over. In this convoy there were twenty boats and over 200 emigrants. The Flagship was the "Welcome", William Penn's ship. Over 1/3 of the emigrants died of small pox. All of the Wolvertons in the United States and Canada trace back to the Seven Sons and Two Daughters of Charles. The sons were: Charles, Roger, Daniel, Isaac, Dennis, Joel, and Thomas. The daughters were: Mary and Dinah. Several members of the family served in the Revolutionary War and I have records where they served in all wars of this country, including the Indian Wars. Many were officers and many were Privates. The Wolvertons have married into most of the early prominent families of the United States and Canada. There are married into thirteen President's families of the United States, including Washington's on both sides, Lincolns on both sides, Polk, Grant, Hoover - 30 times, Gen. Sam Houston, President of the Lone Star State of Texas, John Nance Garner and Gaston Wolverton married sisters, and also Daniel Boone, and many others too numerous to mention. They are connected in all walks of life, up to Federal Judges, and many of them have been Federal Judges. Now we need a President of the United States named Wolverton. Charles Woolverton owned a very valuable Bible, printed in Switzerland in 1560, by R. Hill. A Wolverton drilled the deepest oil well in the world, 10,560 feet, Son of Frank Wolverton of Flint, Michigan. In England several coats of arms were granted to the family, one with the Crown given under King Henry III, about 1220 A. D. Six Parishes in England are named Wolverton. Mary Louise Wolverton, of the John Roger line, married Thomas Knox, a direct descendent of John Knox, the Great Reformed Church Man of England and Scotland.

Joseph Russell Woolverton of Danville, Ill. was a great friend of Abraham Lincoln. He was a delegate to both conventions and helped to nominate Lincoln for President. Lincoln appointed him Land Commissioner of Ill. Mrs. Jane Woolverton of Ohio was on the Reception Committee when General Lafeyette visited the U.S. in 1824. Stephen Woolverton built the first light house in Erie Penn,; Sandusky, Ohio; and Bay City, Mich. about 1820. He also built the first Steamboat on Lake Erie, called "Walk-in-the-Water" - named thus by the Indians. Col. Abel Woolverton of Indiana fought in the Black Hawk War. Clare Woolverton Hahn of Portland, Ohio, when a neighbor spanked William McKinley, as a bad boy, for running across their fence. Hon. Charles Anderson Wolverton is a Representative in the Congress of the U.S. from the 1st. dist. of N.J. Hon. John Marshall Wolverton, a prominent lawyer of Richwood, W. Va., Represented his state in Congress for some years.

In a recent trip that I made around the U.S. and Canada, I found the Woolverton (Wolverton) Clan Proud and Industrious and engaged in gainful occupations; and I also found them to be Fine Citizens.

Signed by, Ed. N. S. J. B. Woolverton, Washington, D. C., Sept. 4th, 1939.

FOLLOWING ARE SOME NOTES FROM ED. N.S.J.B. WOOLVERTON AND GOODRICH WILSON WOOLVERTON (1941), AS REPORTED IN THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLECTORS, VOL. 1 - 2 - 3, 8 - 23 - 24 - 1941.

Col. D.R.P. Wolverton, Fort Dix, N.J., has pointed out that John Hanson, President of the 13 Colonies under the Articles of Confederation, and James K. Polk were connections of the Woolverton family. Ed. N.S.J.B. Woolverton, of Washington, D.C., is compiling the WOOLVERTON GENEALOGY, and he has charted 12,000 members of the clan in the United States and Canada. The work on this book will be finished about 1 - 1 - 1942, and will be ready for publication at that time, providing a sufficient number of subscriptions are obtained. The edition will be limited and only those who subscribe may obtain a copy. This book will be of about 2000 pages and the price is estimated to be about $25.00 Note from Charles Evans Wolverton, "Ed. N.S.J.B. Woolverton is dead, this book was proposed 19 years ago, and it seems likely that if it were published some of us would know of its existence." Ed. N.S.J.B. Woolverton estimates that there are 100,000 offsprings, in America and Canada, who can claim as their ancestor (directly and indirectly) the original Charles Woolverton, of England, born 1600. The Woolvertons were Pioneers of the West, as well as the East, James Woolverton discovered the largest tree in the world in the Sequoia Nat. Park, Cal., a lake was also named after him. A Woolverton married into the families of those who established the old Spanish Missions of Cal. - the South West Lugo and Cabrillo families. Mr. Ed. N.S.J.B. Wolverton, also reminds us that by this time (1941), he has spent $6,000.00 of his own money, has spent seven years in full time searching, and has traveled a distance of 36,000 miles - all for the purpose of gathering information about the Woolverton families. Note

from Charles Evan Wolverton, "in reading reports concerning N.S.J.B., his name is spelled both with a Wol...and with a Wool...and either spelling seems to have been quite acceptable to him."

Major Gen. Oscar Wolverton Griswold who has been in charge of the Infantry Replacement Training Center at Camp Croft, S.C. (1941) The history of his family reads like a fairy tale. His mother who lived in Washington, D.C., was born among the Indians of Nevada. Her parents started to California during the gold rush of 1846. They were robbed of all their belongings near Fort Ogden, Utah, and her father left his wife and babies in care of the Fort. He then started across the desert on foot and finally met up with a friendly tribe of Indians who had good land. They begged him to stay and he accepted their offer. He moved his family to Nevada and lived among the Indians. The General's mother descended from Daniel, born 1704, and was one of fourteen children born among the Indians - with only the aid of Indians squaws as there were no doctors present.

Honolulu, Hawaii; 9-18-41; Mr. Ed. Wolverton: I am proud to be a member of such a distinguished family. I am the only daughter of John Wolverton, born 1822, Ohio, who crossed the plains to Oregon in 1833. I wrote to Frances Wolverton Brown, Portland, Oregon, in answer to questions she asked me in regard to the John Wolverton family. My brother, Charles Edwin, was very much interested in the Genealogy of the Wolverton family and traced the history back to England. Last month I passed my 84th., birthday. Mr. Byrd will be 85 in Jan 1942, and we will in all probability spend our remaining days with our daughter in this Paradise of the Pacific. I am very cordially, Jose Wolverton Byrd, down from Daniel, 1704.

Buckhannon, W. Va.; Aug. 28th., 1941; Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Wolverton: Donald and I had a very enjoyable trip. I thoroughly enjoyed the reunion, meeting so many whom I had never known. I called to see Olive and Elsie Wolverton today as they wanted to hear everything. I believe we will be able to arouse more interest among the West Virginia Wolvertons in another year. Sincerely, Beatrice W. Taylor

Nictean, New Brunswick; Jan. 21st., 1941; Mr. Ed. Wolverton: I am working in a lumber camp. I am working near a stream known as Wolverton Brook, about 50 miles north of Plaster Rock. I am the youngest son of the late Leonard D. Wolverton. I have been told that my grandparents signed their name with a Wool...one "o" being dropped by dad and his brother. Thomas J. Woolverton, my great grandfather was a lumberman. He was a giant, weighed 350 pounds and his wife also big weighed 250 pounds. The heaviest couple ever to live on St. John's River. Yours truly, Miles Atwood Wolverton

It has been reported that the Wolverton's of England, can only trace their lineage back some 200 years; while we Wolvertons of America can go back some 280 years (dating from 1940). Those Wolvertons of America have not had any degree of success in linking our founder Charles, born 1660, England, with any of the present members of families of Wolvertons of England today. When the Atlantic Ocean is crossed and the English coast is sighted the line is lost.

Sunday, Aug. 17, 1941 the fourth annual reunion of the Wolverton Family was held at Jackson's Mill, West Virginia. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Lloyd Brown Wolverton; At Present, John Cole was absent. William R. Wolverton led the group in prayer.
Some of the business of that meeting...
Ruth Nixon Wolverton elected Secy. and Treas. All agreed to send Aunt Betty Cole a letter telling her how we missed her at the reunion. Mrs. Urbie Gildbaugh told of what she knew of Joab Wolverton, born 1800. Five members of the Wolverton Family wanted pictures taken from an old portrait of Joab Wolverton. Note from Charles Evans Wolverton: This may have been done, the Secy. was to see to it (but to my knowledge, I have never seen a picture of Joab.)
Sixty-one registered at that reunion and of those registered thirty-four were Wolvertons.

BACK IN 1941...
Dr. I. D. Cole, 60, Physician - Eye, Ear, Nose and a Specialist - Succumbs. Dr. Cole was born on July 21, 1881, on Kincheloe Creek, a son of Daniel M. Cole. He attended Broadus Institute, graduating in 1901. His teaching lasted three years - deciding upon medicine, he entered West Virginia University for Pre-Med. Later he graduated in 1906 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md. He received the degree of Fellow of the American College and Surgeons in 1933, and took special work at the University of Vienna, Austria, 1932. He was a member of the Baptist Church. He was the eldest son of ten children, two of whom died in infancy. Surviving (1941) with the mother are four sisters: Lora, wife of Rev. J. W. Kirby, Bridgeport; Nollie, wife of Thomas A. Dillin, Good Hope; Ethel, wife of F. M. Rider Rivesville; Rebecca, widow of Earl Holden, Jane Low: three brothers: M. Horsenel Cole, Jerichsville, Ohio; John W. Cole, Clarksburg, (principal of Johnston Junior High School; and Aubrey W. Cole, Fairmont, West Virginia. He was twice married, first to Nejina Frances and second to Neva Hutton Gribble, who survives along with a daughter by the first marriage, Mrs. Jane Eliz. Cooke, of Fairmont, and two daughters, Rev. E. A. Bloomquist, pastor of the Clarksburg Baptist Church, will officiate and interment will be in the mausoleum in Elkview Masonic Cemetery.

For the Wolverton Family History: I am always glad to hear of my relations. Are you one of Uncle Jasper's sons? I was never acquainted with any, except Wayne and Ray. Write me a letter some day. I would love to hear from you. Sincerely, Rebecca Warner (more of the letter follows) Rebecca C. Warner, born Jan. 1, 1891, Harrison Co. W. Va. Father, Daniel M. Cole, born Jan. 27, 1846, died Mar. 12, 1911. Mother, Elizabeth E. Wolverton Cole, born Sept. 26, 1860, died April 23, 1950. Both born in Barbour Co., Virginia (now W. Va.). Both buried at Mt. Carmel Baptist Church Cemetery, near Good Hope, W. Va. Husband (1) Earl Holden, born Apr. 14, 1887. Children: Thelma Holden Washburn, Sept. 11, 1916; George Holden, Feb. 6, 1919. Husband (2) Clarence Raymond Warner, born Taylor Co., W. Va.

Wolchester Orchards, Stockton, New Jersey; July 22, 1960. Dear Mr. Charles E. Wolverton, Clarksburg, W. Va. I am very apologetic for my long delay in replying to your letter about family genealogy. I wanted at first to make some further inquiries in this area. 'Can find no record in our family papers, nor in the book on Woolverton

Genealogy that would trace the descendants of the original Charles Woolverton, who settled here in the latter part of the 18th Century (the 1st. written deed of the transfer of property is dated 1693), except through the line of his eldest son, Charles, and the eldest sons down to our present family. Our records show that the original Charles had ten children: Charles, b. 1698; Roger, b. 1700; Mary, b. 1702; Daniel, b. 1704 (mar. 6th.); Isaac, b. 1706; Dennis, b. 1709; Dinah, b. 1711; Joel, b. 1715; Thomas, b. 1717. The only other record of Daniel, 3rd. son of Charles I, is that he and his wife, Ruth, were witnesses to the will of John Wright, Amwell, New Jersey, Nov. 24, 1732. Have investigated the burials in the Rosemont Cemetery, almost adjacent to the 1st. Woolverton homestead property, and the only identifiable graves are those of "our" ancestor, John Woolverton, deceased in 1837, and of his immediate descendants. Yours very sincerely Miss Primrose Woolverton.

Grace Yoke White, Poet Laureate of the National and International association of Woolvertons, has recently communicated with the writer and she refers us to her poem, "WOLVERTON PLACE", from her book of poems, UNCOARSED GOLD. This book of collected poems is available from the publisher, Exposition Press, New York, N. Y. The price is $2.50 plus 8 cents postage.

WOLVERTON PLACE

The old farmhouse was sold today-
The memoried places where I used to play;
The grandparents sleep on a sunny hill,
But their kindly spirits linger still.

Across the fence the apple trees lean;
Nearby, the gate, the hives between;
The flagstone walk, the portico,
Where childhood's feet were wont to go.

The stream in the meadow, cool and clear,
Where one fished or waded without fear;
The satin-leafed magnolia tree made shade-
We rested there in the quiet glade.

The old gray rock where the groundhog hid;
The cupola baked in a broken lid;
The red-clay bank where the gang would wait;
We climbed and fell and tempted fate.

The melons from the great corn field,
And golden pumpkins, a generous yield;
Apples and cider, milk and honey;
Butter as yellow as golden money.

The hand-made hammock swung in the breeze,
Laced through with rope, hung between trees;
The well, the old bucket, all there to say,
But strangers over the land hold sway.

The old farm home was sold today;
Never again will I hear Tom say,
"Get awake, get up, it is time to milk";
The morning-glories were purple silk.

In memory I own the farm today,
Though in reality I am miles away;
The spirit of love still lingers there,
And grandmother rocks in her easy chair.

Stranger eyes will see the land,
Plant and plow with eager hand;
But at eventime when the whippoorwills call,
The voice of memory will invade the hall.

In the years to come I will visit there;
With the grandparents kneel in silent prayer;
"Good night, my dear, hold the candle tight;
Pull up the coverlid, blow out the light."

DOWN TO DIANA LIN E AND LINDA ANN WOLVERTON, 412 DIEF AVE., CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

Charles I, born 1660, England. (great great great great great great - grandfather.)
Daniel I, son of Charles I, born 1704, N.J. (great great great great great - grandfather).
Daniel Jr., son of Daniel I, born 1739, N.J. (great great great great - grandfather).
Joel William, son of Daniel Jr., born 1760, N.J. (great great great - grandfather.)
Joab J., son of Joel William, born 1800, Virginia (now W. VA.) (great great - grandfather.)
Benjamin Middleton, son of Joab J., born 1828, Virginia (now W. VA.) (great - grandfather).
Jasper Newton, son of Benjamin Middleton, born 1857, Virginia (now W. VA.) (grandfather.)
Howard Mason, son of Jasper Newton, born 1880, West Virginia (father)
Charles Evans, son of Howard Mason, born 1917, West Virginia.
Diana Linne, daughter of Charles Evans, born 1950, West Virginia.
Linda Anne, daughter of Charles Evans, born 1955, West Virginia.
Signed, June 21st., 1960
Charles Evans Wolverton (Genealogist for the Wolvertons of West Virginia.)

In relationship to the above chart of descent the following letter is most important to any one of the Daniel Jr. (II), born 1739, line of descent. This letter is from the State of New Jersey, Department of Defense, Trenton 10, N.J.; and this letter is imprinted with The Great Seal of the State of New Jersey, and is in my possession. Signed Charles Evans Wolverton.

June 16., 1960

Mr. Charles Evans Wolverton
412 Duff Avenue
Clarksburg, West Virginia

Dear Sir:

As requested in your application dated June 13th., 1960, there is given herein all information avaliable in this office pertaining to the Military Record of DANIEL WOLVERTON, who served from New Jersey during the period of the Revolutionary War, 1775 - 1783:

DANIEL WOLVERTON -

Captain, Hunterdon County Militia, 1775.
Resident of Kingwood Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

Yours very truly,

SAMUEL F. BRINK
Lt. Colonel, NJANG
Adjutant General

TIME: 1960 - THE FAMILY

EVERY SEVEN SECONDS

In the Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., the "population clock" ticks off the birth of a new baby every seven seconds. Although the baby is just another statistic in the endless chain of statistics, it is a warm and treasured human bundle to its parents, and to all of us an event of transcending importance.

MAY THIS WORK HELP US IN REMEMBERING OUR IDENTIFY

One of the most significant facts of the last decade is the growth of our population. From a little over 150 million in 1950, the number of Americans rose to over 177 million in 1959. According to the Bureau of the Census, this figure could rise to about 214 million in 1970. During the next decade the number of married couples may advance from 40 million to 46 million and the number of households may increase from 52 million to 61 million.

MAY THIS, OUR FAMILY PROSPER; MAY THEIR BURDENS BE LIGHT AND THEIR STRIFE OF MILD DURATION: MAY HAPPINESS AND CONTENTMENT JOURNEY WITH THEM: AND MAY EACH, IN HIS OWN WAY, SEARCH OUT THE PERFECT LIFE AS IT IS INTENDED.

Oh ' when shall all mens good
Be each man's rule, and universal peace
Lie like a shaft of light across the land?

(Alfred Lord Tennyson, The Golden Year)

In the way of closing, please accept my apology, those of you who have not been mentioned in this history. The writer attempted to contact all of the members of the West Virginia Family of Wolvertons. Some letters cam back to the sender, marked address unknown; others, if delivered, were unanswered. But, to those of you, who were helpful, (and most everyone is included in this category) thanks be unto you... for without your contributions, there would not ha e been much of anything on hand, worth my time in writing down; or of your time in reading. You may consider your part, as helping to make up the whole, and thereby you are entitled to a feeling of pride in the attaining of our accomplishment. I join my hand to your and in turn join all the hands of the present generation of Wolvertons; and thus may we not be forgotten, but rather may our memory be whisked along the corridors of time by a people proud of their WOLVERTON ANCESTRY. And until we meet again, in this world or the next, I remain, Your Friend and Relation, Charles Evans Wolverton.

MY GARDEN

When I come to the end of a long sultry day,
And the last mended garment is folded away;
I go to my garden just down the lea,
And my flowers nod friendly greetings to me.

Hollyhocks brilliant and gaudy and tall,
Lean far over my low garden wall;
Roses of red and daisies too,
And sprays of larkspur, vividly blue.

The sun has gone down and the sky is ablaze,
And I think of you dear, as I do always;
And I wonder, if when life's sun is set,
And all things have passed that sometimes fret;

And if the dear Lord will give me a garden small,
With roses and larkspur and hollyhocks tall,
And then let me share it with folks like you
Who have gone all the way and still remained true.

And the wind in my garden brings the answer to me,
When you finish your work come over and see;
Your mind cannot vision the beauties that wait,
Nor your garden that lies near the Open Gate.

Grace Yoke White

Helen A. Wolverton, daughter of James S. Wolverton (born 1832), was the wife of S. G. Yoke and mother of Grace Yoke White.

(Note)

Regarding the origin of the universe and our earth, geochemists believe that the gradual cooling of the earth's original hot mass produced a thin crust of solid material supporting the warm waters of the primeval oceans. The chemical composition of this outer crust and its gaseous atmosphere differed enormously from our atmosphere today. The principal constituents of the primitive atmosphere were hydrogen, ammonia and methane-gases now present only in small amounts-and water. The most notable difference was the absence of free oxygen, without which the higher forms of life cannot exist. All the evidence indicates that life originated in the absence of oxygen and that the addition of oxygen to our atmosphere was brought about by photosynthesizing organisms. In our world the ultimate source of energy for living things is that part of the visible light that can be absorbed by the photosynthetic apparatus of plants. The study of fossils shows the presence of primitive life some 1,000,000,000 years ago. The earth itself was then five times as old. As for the written records of human life, they only cover about 6,000 years. (The proudest human pedigree in the ALMANACH de GOTHA can be traced back no more than 1,000 generations, whereas a complete record would list more than 50,000,000 generations.) The few generations covered in this WOOLVERTON FAMILY HISTORY, would spen but a second in relationship to the vastness of the panorama of passing time; and because man did not record previous to the year 4,000 B. C., we of our generations feel significant when considering the progress of man. We are instructed to believe that man stood still in a stagnate pool, dormant and void of all cultural attainments; passing down through eons of time; until a light burst forth upon him, leading him into the perfection of our world...And because of all this, the written word, the folling is handed down to you..

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF J.N. WOLVERTON

I, J.N. Wolverton, a resident of Doddridge County, West Virginia, feeling death rapidly approaching, an wishing to assist my children in a just and equitable division of my property, personal and real, do hereby make and publish this, as for my last will and testament. I hereby appoint my three sons, H.H. Wolverton, W. R. Wolverton and L. B. Wolverton administrators of my estate, personal and real, without bond, trusting to their integrity for honest administration. I desire that soon after my decease, that a surveyor and two discreet men be called by my administrators, to divide my real estate into seven portions, as hereinafter suggested. As commissioners I suggest Jesse M. Martin, Chas. H. Pigott and Minter Stout, these names are merely suggested. When partition is made, I desire my children receiving lands, to pass deeds to each other, thus avoiding court costs, and leaving the owners free to keep lands in good trim, each heir receiving land according to quality, quantity, and value. In making partition, I desire that W. R. Wolverton and B. H. Wolverton be assigned full shares in the Orr Farm, in which they own a half interest. If it is adjudged that my half of said Orr Farm will constitute more than two full shares, then the next son and heir to receive a full share can be Wayne J. Wolverton who should be given in connection with other lands my half interest in what we call the Denison Tract of 19 acres, W. R. Wolverton, owning the other half. I am owing my son, W. R. Wolverton, a small amount of money, for the payment of which I desire,and do hereby bequeath to him a small strip of bottom land adjoining his house and lot, in full settlement of said debt. Said strip of land to begin at a locust post, the Northeast corner of his lot, at Pike, and extends thence to the Southeast corner of the bridge crossing Waldo's Run; thence a straight line to a third post below a hickory tree standing

on the North bank of Buckeye Run; thence a straight line to his South-east lot corner; thence with the East side of his said lot to the place of beginning. A deed from the other heirs is not required for this stri of land, ad I hereby give and bequeath it to him for the purpose named. Next in order I desire the Commissioners to lay off and assign to my daughter, Alice Mildred Wolverton, my dwelling house, and the lot of which it stands, and the lot lying North of it known as the milk house house lot also the garden and the lot West of it and such other portion of adjoining land sufficient to make her full share, taking into consideration cost of necessary repairs to house, original cost of house Was about $2,000.00, when selling said residence and surrounding groun Mildred must give any brother refusal, I do not desire residence and surrounding grounds sold to a stranger if any brother desires it, when she is ready to sell. In making partition of my estate, real and personal, I desire the commissioners and my admininstrators to take into consideration the sums of money and other property I have advanced to my children; To my daughter, Monta Traugh deceased, $290.00, and to her son and heir, Harry, I bequeath my surveyors Transit, at the value of $100.00; amounting to, with what his mother received to $390.00 - I desire her aforesaid son, Harry to receive the sum of One Thousand ($1000.00) Dollars, less the amount advanced to his mother, plus value of Transit, this would leave the sum of Six Hundred and Ten ($610.00) Dollars to be paid to Harry Traugh, when he arrives at the age of 21 years, by my five sons, who are to be assigned shares in my real estate large enough to provide for the payment of this sum equally. To my son Dr. L. B. Wolverton, I have advanced the sum of Fourteen Hundred and Ten Dollars ($1410.00) and am security for him for other sums of money. I desire my administrators to take his interest into consideration and see that he gets the benefit of any additional sum, adjudged due him, taking consideration any moneys paid by them, out of their own personal funds or out of my personal estate, in his behalf.

I have advanced to my son,	H.M.	Wolverton,	$176.00	(money)
" " " " " "	W.R.	"	$357.00	(or money and real estate)
" " " " " "	B.H.	"	$250.00	(money and other property)
" " " " " "	L.B.	"	$125.00	(one horse)
" " " " "	DAUGHTER,	Adah M. McIntire,	$40.00	(one cow)
" " " " "	"	Mildred Alice Wolverton, the sum of $300.00 (for high school expenses)		

In assigning land shares to my sons, H.M. Wolverton, Dr. L.B. Wolverton, W.J. Wolverton and Adah M. McIntire, the commissioners are directed to use their best judgement, as to location, although I have previously suggested the location of the share of W.J. Wolverton, my son. I desire my wife, Sophronia M. Wolverton, to have full control of the dwelling house and all my lands, in conjunction with my administrators hereinbefore named, during her natural life, if she desires to participate in said control, with the stipulation that my daughter, Alice Mildred Wolverton be allowed to dwell with her mother as long as they both desire, but neither of them are at liberty to take in a third party without the agreement and consent of my administrators, except the domestic service, when necessary. At the decease of my wife, aforesaid, the lands partitioned shall at once be taken over by those to whom assigned, and one year giv for my administrators to properly distribute any of my personal estate undistributed. Administrators to keep farm stocked, see that their mot and infant sister are amply provided for and farm kept in trim, and my

surplus property distributed. Lastly, what money, bonds and life insurance, I may have at the time of my decease, I wish my wife to have after my just debts and funeral expenses are paid. My live stock and any unmentioned property, I wish kept or disposed of by joint agreement of my wife and administrators. My heirs should at once pass deeds to each other after partition. Keep out of Court, live agreeable with each other, give me only a modest funeral, unnecessary money spent does harm, I do not want a metal case, let me return to earth from whence I came. Remember what I say to you Make Eternal Life your first and last aim.

Lovingly, a husband and father to his wife and children, J.N. Wolverton (Testator), Sherwood, West Virginia, October 24th., 1923, (I was born Jan. 27th., 1857).

State of West Virginia, Doddridge County, County Clerk's Office, Jan. 2, 1924. This day a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of J.N. Wolverton, deceased, was presented in said office for probate...and that the said will is wholly written and signed in the handwriting of the said J.N. Wolverton, deceased...will and probate order appear in Will Book No. 3 on pages No. 103-4-and 5, inclusive. (Court House, West Union, West Va.)

PUBLISHED BY

The Wolverton History was published by the following students from the Typing II Class, New Matamoras High School, New Matamoras, Ohio: Sharon Mobberly, Sandra Weber, Mary Beaver, Micheal Cunningham, Carol Hutchison, Alice Wickline, and Elizabeth Cline.

Paul Wolverton, Advisor

November 30, 1960

Please attach this correction sheet firmly (using glue or paste) to the inside of front cover of your WOLVERTON FAMILY HISTORY; that it too may become a part of that history.

CORRECTIONS FOLLOW: Note (grammar, spelling and punctuation will not be changed).

Forward or preface, pg. 9 - Genealogy and Surnames, 1865 (not 1965).

Chapter One, pg. 1 - Heading, 1685 (not 1865); pg. 5 - line 15, Kanawha (not Danawha); pg. 7 - L. Gertude Fryburg (not Frybury).

Chapter Four, pg. 5 - Miss. Elsie Wolverton (not Mrs.).

Chapter Five, pg. 2 - Include... CHILDREN OF DANIEL AND RUTH WRIGHT WOOLVERTON, Daniel born, 1739, married Hannah Chamberlain (dau. of Lewis of Arnwell), 1741 - 1819, died 1783... And the heading for the 5th. paragraph should read - CHILDREN OF DANIEL, BORN 1739 AND HANNAH CHAMBERLAIN WOOLVERTON... On the same pg., in the last paragraph, Dora Frashner (not Franhner). On pg. 3 of this same chap., after Martin B., born 1830. Joab was ordained a Baptist minister at Simpson, Taylor Co. (now W. Va.). On pg. 4 and top of pg. 5 - Sophronia Mason Wolverton, born 1860 (not 1960). On pg. 9 - William Rufus Wolverton, born 1884 (not 1868) On pg. 8 - Robert Lee Wolverton... he was awarded (Oct. 1945) Posthumously the Legion of Merit by Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor. His body was laid to rest in June 1948...

Chapter Six, pg. 8 - top of page, second line, should read - latter part of 17th. Century (not 18th.). On pg. 13, J.N.Wolverton's will, about half way down, it should read - To my son, Dr. L.R. Wolver-ton (not Dr. L. B. Wolverton).

Chapter One, pg. 1 - At the end of the second paragraph, it should read - housebreakers (not housebreaders).

NOTES: (1) The print of the Wolverton Coat of Arms (used in this History) is the artistic work of Mrs. Charles Evans Wolverton, who reproduced it from a copy of an original (or an official issue). (2) There are additional copies of the WOLVERTON FAMILY HISTORY available (for those who wish to possess their own personal copy) from Charles Evans Wolverton, 412 Duff Ave., Clarksburg, W. Va.; priced at $2.00 each, plus 20 cents postage. (3) The compiler has received much praise for his WOLVERTON FAMILY HISTORY, and he is most grateful for these congratulatory letters... For example, read the following... Lawrence, Kans., Dec. 20, 1960: Dear Mr. Wolverton: The nice history and genealogy of your family came and we are so pleased to have it - you worked hard on it and it contains many things of interest to all members of the clan. I noticed that you differ with me in regard to the spelling of our name, but that is all right. We have always spelled WOOLVERTON as we do now, and our line goes all the way back that way - proof... abstract from Chas. Woolverton, born 1660, when he sold land to the government, 238 yrs. (or more) ago, for Fort Dix... and later - Revolutionary War soldier, Charles Woolverton (1741), when he married Mary Drake - his marriage bond, 1763, in Secretary of State's Office, Trenton, N. J., is spelled with the two O's - we have a copy. We feel sure we are all of the same family and one O will not change it. We wish your and your family the best Holiday Season ever. Thank you so very much for the lovely coat of arms, you sent. I am working on an other line, that may result in all of us going back to French Huguenots (French Protestants of the 16th. and 17th. Century). Shall let you know, if I am able to trace it. Most Sincerely, Frances Woolverton Winsler.

I wish to thank all of you, who bought copies of this family history; and wish to invite any member of our family (who wishes to) to send in any additional history about himself or his family.

Charles Evans Wolverton

Because of the necessity, for this second correction sheet, my apologies are extended to you, my readers. Please attach this sheet permanently (using paper cement) inside of back cover. These corrections are most important. Recording family history should be most exacting and should require, primarily, accuracy of facts. This WOLVERTON FAMILY HISTORY is a First Edition and I think these correction will cover the most serious publishing mistakes. CORRECTIONS FOLLOW: CHAPTER FOUR, 1st. paragraph, ninth line down, Roger Woolverton, born 1700 (not 1770). Benj. I. Wolverton, died Dec. 17 (not Dec. 14). CHAPTER FIVE, page 1, After Anne Willet, include, widow of David Willet. page 2, tenth line, Apr. 24, 1706, my son, Isaac was born; Mar. 26, 1711, my dau., Dinah was born (not Thomas); May 31, 1715, my son Joel was born; May 11, 1717, my son Thomas was born. Page 2, Seventeenth line down, Abigal Heron, d. 1770. Page 2, Under heading of, CHILDREN OF BENJ. M. AND ANN BROWN WOLVERTON, after Clinton Burgess, born 1858, m. Rebecca Bell (1883), d. 1926. Sarah Catherine, b. 1858, m. Elias Batton (1879). Page 3 heading should read, JOAB J. WOLVERTON, JOEL WILLIAM, DANIEL II, DANIEL I, CHARLES, down 16 lines in the same paragraph, Cintha, born, 1826 (not 1830); Benjamin Middleton, born 1828; James S. born 1830; and Martin B., born 1830 (refer to correction sheet inside front cover, concerning Joab). Page 4, fourth paragraph, first line, Thomas was born, Sept. 7, 1760 (not 1706). Page 5, Sophronia Mason was the dau. of Abraham and Emzy Newlon Mason (not Newton Mason).

xxxx

78pp

7384